Discrimination—1925 (Except Jim Crow Cars, Segregation, Suffrage).

See Also: Agriculture, Labor Conditions.

Education, Conditions of Common Schools.

Race Problem, United States.

Racial Consciousness.

Discrimination – 1925 California.

N. A. A. C. P. FIGHTS DISCRIMINATION AT MUNICIPAL POOLS

Preparations are being made by the local N. A. A. C. P. to file suit against the Los Angeles Playground Commission for barring members of the race from using the municipal swimming pools on all but one-half day of the week, it was announced yesterday.

This is the third or fourth announcement made in the last three weeks by the local N. A. A. C. P. of its intention to fight the discrimination at the city's pools, and it is earnestly hoped, say citizens here, that the organization will speedily carry out its intention as expressed in the series of announcements.

The local branch also announces that it is defending a case of residential segregation in the case of Littear vs. Long.

"Black people have the right to purchase property or occupy property just the same as any other Americans," says Dr. H. Claude Hudson president. "Powerful interests would curtail or rob us of those rights.

"The association, backed by civic and property owners associations are defending our rights. All public citizens are urged to join in this effort It is your fight. Help us to raise needed funds."

Dean Denies That There Is Prejudice in U. of S. C.

By The Associated Negro Press

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 5.—There is no discrimination at the University of Southern California, if a letter made this week public by Dean W. F. Skeele of the College of Music is to believed.

Protesting reports circulating in widely separated parts of the State to the effect that the University disbars Negro girls from singing on the Glee Club, Dean Skeele denied that Miss Roena Muckleroy, a colored student, had been denied admission to the University Glee Club, and that rumors of this nature were "absolutely unfounded."

There nas been considerable discussion as to this University's attitude toward the Negro student, and though members of the faculty stoutly affirm that Negro students are admitted to all activities on an equal footing with the white students, sevtral outstanding instances of discrimination are known and are said to under way for public dissemination as soon as the facts can be collected.

Re-Affirms There IS Discrimination In U. of So. Calif.

Stating that the charge made against the College of Music of the University of Southern California concerning discrimination of black students is "clearly" proven in his letter of October 21, Fay Jackson, prominent Los Angeles newspaper woman, yesterday re-affirmed in an open letter to Dean W. F. Skeele that there is discrimination at U. S. C., though it is lamented by both white and black.

Not only was Miss Roena Muckleroy, the storm petrel of the controversy, disbarred from membership in the glee club, the letter asserts, but was given credits "for choral work done in high school and also a bit of choir work done under inferior direction."

This assertion, though not in contradiction to Dean Skeele, qualifies the nature of the work for which the student is to be given credits before graduation, establishing the allegation that students, if their skins be black, may do work outside of college to "be credited toward a University degree," and revealing for the first time that lax methods of administration prevent race students from attaining the same instruction and coaching that are given their white companions.

Asking if the glee club has "a right" to be on the same basis with fraternities, which do not admit black students, Miss Jackson deplored what is claimed to be "a partial excuse" and referred to "the fact that white people have no scruples becoming intimate with black people." the participation of black athletes in college sports on teams of whites being a fair example.

"The College of Music," the letter stated, "has become 'a seat of prejudice, the most cowardly and bestial of all sentiments.'"

The letter, untouched by the copy reader's pencil, is published in full as follows:

Los Angeles, California
October 28, 1925

W. F. Skeele, Dean
College of Music
Univ. of So. Calif.
Los Angeles

Dear sir:

In reply to your letter to the editor of The Pacific Defender regarding my article which put the College of Music in an "unfair" light, I can only point to the vividness with which you prove the charge made: that the glee club of U. S. C. bars black American students from membersihp on account of color.

You refer to ensemble as if it were a thing-in-itself. Ensemble merely describes group singing, glee club, choral, or choir. Ensemble is required, you say. The student chose glee club to fulfill the requirements but was barred on account of color.

Since she was not allowed to sing in the glee club, she claimed credit for choral work done in high school and also a bit of choir work under inferior direction. This was substituted for the work which should have been done in college or at least under a recognized, competent director.

She also denies an extended experience in choir work.

In what other course and colleges may high school work be credited toward a University degree?

A black woman has sung with the club. She was Miss Leonidas Simmons. Her race was known by members of the organization.

Mr. Cogswell admitted her to a few rehearsals before it was known that she was colored. Mr. Cogswell also allowed her to sing in chapel exercises with the glee club and once at the Biltmore hotel for the banquet sponsored by Mrs. von Kleinsmid, Her mother informs me that Mr. Cogswell frequently telephoned her home to call the girl to rehearsals.

"The glee clubs are on the same basis with fraternities" . . . which refuse membership to all who are not members of the Caucasian race.

That, Sir, is exactly what was claimed. But has it a right to be so?

The intimacy in which members of the glee club are thrown together was offered as a partial excuse for excluding black students from membership.

It may not be so great as that of football teams, for the men have been known to sleep together. At any rate, Sir, there are millions of living testimonies to the fact that white people have no scruples against becoming intimate with black people.

The last paragraph of your letter reads in part that black students with whom you have taiked have expressed themselves as satisfied with certain segregation.

Miss Muckleroy claims that she requested you to strike that out of your letter but you sent it over her protest. Who did sanction it?

If some black students should be satisfied with discrimination, the stain is still upon the glee club's sense of fair play and true Americanism . . . not to mention Christianity. The College of Music, a center of art and cultural refinement, a rendezvous for the highest in spirituality becomes a seat of prejudice, the most cowardly and bestial of all sentiments!

I fail to see that you have justified the position of the organization in your college, Dean Skeele. I think the rest of my people fail to see it also.

Yours for justice,
FAY JACKSON.

SIMMONS ANSWERS TYLER CHARGE

November 10, 1925.

Dear Editor and Thinking Public:

The circumstances surrounding the cause of the article which appeared in the Sunday Times for October 4, 1925, which occasioned an open letter addressed to me from Mr. Tyler, are as follows:

On the third of October I called over the telephone Mr. Charles P. Reiniger, a former Arizonan who is living in Los Angeles, and informed him that I, too was living here. In reply he said that he had read a story in the Times of September 25, 1925, about my having been appointed instructor in the L. A. public schools.

Not having seen the item myself, I was curious to know what it was and who would make note of so insignificant a person as myself in such a great daily paper as the Los Angeles Times. So I did the usual thing—went to the office of the Times to get a copy of that particular issue, and at the same time tried to ascertain the author of the article. The heading of this article was: "School Head To L. A." (Exclusive Dispatch). Tucson, Arizona, Sept. 24, etc. I asked a member of the editorial staff who wrote the article. He said it was impossible to give that information in Los Angeles, because it was an exclusive dispatch from Tucson, Arizona. Much disappointed, I told the staff member that I simply wanted to thank whoever was responsible for the story. He said to me: "That was news. At any rate, we are glad to have you in Los Angeles." He asker further, if I would take an active interest in local affairs. I replied that I would respond to requests as I had already done just a few days previous by consenting to address a local Collegiate Club on October 18, at the Independent Church, but that I would be slow in taking the initiative in local matters since I am a "tenderfooter," "my being a newcomer" in the community.

The gentleman further asked if I had known Dr. Booker T. Washington. I told him that I was a student at Tuskegee for six years, and for five years taught there. He said: "Well, you know him, personally, then.' I replied: "Yes." He asked what was his attitude on the race question. I told him that his policy, in a word, was to promote better feeling between the white and colored races, which I thought was sound. Thus ended the verbal interview—two or three minutes brief.

Consequently, when the communication addressed to me by Mr. Tyler, at a later date as a result of the above brief interview, no one was more surprised, mentally oppressed and heart-burdened than I. Immediately I went again to the office of the Times to inquire what could possibly have been written that called forth such an unfair letter. The one with whom I had the first interview was not in the office. I tried in vain to get the incorrect quotation retracted, because I knew the open letter was written in ignorance of my exact expression to the L. A. Times.

Finally, a number of prominent citizens suggested that I try to place myself favorably before the people here through your splendid paper, which I am very pleased to attempt to do, but other people, equally as upstanding, advised vehemently against writing this communication, as they think that such action would precipitate unfortunate newspaper controversy, which I trust will not be the case. I simply wish to inform every citizen that I have no desire to attempt to change any of Californias laws or policies which provide mixed schools, etc.; that I have no theories to advance, no isms to inject into my work or public utterances. I am unconditionally opposed to segregated schools, which are un-American in every way. Very obviously, then, I am taking the thinking public into my confidence, whom I think will take the right attitude toward me in this recent open letter incident, when the true circumstances surrounding the Los Angeles Times' mention of me, and of my pure motive in the whole affair, have been made known.

In passing, I shall state that I am a firm believer in many of the ideas of both Drs. Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois.

I hope that this feeble message, largely dictated by the Christ Spirit, will completely clear up the question as to my position on vital public matters, and that from now on everything will go forward constructively and lovingly with us all!

"We pray, applaud us when we run; console us when we fall; but let us pass on; for God's sake, let us pass on!"

CICERO C. SIMMONS, B.A.
5206 Long Beach Avenue.
DElaware 0529.

Discrimination – 1925.

California.

Jim Cro'ed: Patrons Sue in Pasadnea

Pasadena, Calif.—Mr. and Mrs. Tolon Taylor have entered suit against the Hayward Theatre, demanding $250 and charging discrimination.

The Taylors allege that they purchased tickets last month for a performance at the theatre, said tickets calling for the best seats. Once inside they charge they were herded in a remote corner not as desirable as the seats paid for.

Further the couple claim that the management told them that they must either sit in this section or leave the theatre. They say loud language was used in the presence of many theatre patrons, causing much embarrassment.

Chronicle 3-21-25

Pacific Defender

DEFEND ATTORNEY BROYLES IN FALSE RUMOR OF SEGREGATION

The Pacific Defender has for the last three weeks been constantly coming in contact with a rumor to the effect that the honorable attorney, M. H. Broyles, a member of our particular racial group and who is a candidate for election to the Board of Education, "stands for segregation in the schools."

Always interested in the rights and welfare of our people, the Pacific Defender set out to run down this rumor. We waited upon Atty. Broyles and put the question point-blank to him, and elicited the following statement:

4-30-25

"The question of segregation in public schools is not an issue in this campaign and, such being the case, I don't feel justified in injecting such a question into it, and resent the attempt of others to force upon me and the people such an issue. I stand for the constitution, and the rights of all the people, as guaranteed by the same. I am making my campaign upon my record as a teacher and leader among my people, and my actions in the advancement of all propositions for the benefit of all other citizens of the United States, as well as the states and communities in which I have lived."

Los Angeles, California.

The editor of the Pacific Defender enjoys a long acquaintance with Atty. Broyles and knows him as a clean, honest, intelligent gentleman; and as further evidence of Mr. Broyles' attitude we submit the following correspondence:

Armour Ray Henderson
5221 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif., April 21, 1925.

Mr. M. H. Broyles,
522-523 Bryson Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Dear Sir:

One of your small pamphlets requesting the public to vote for you has come to my attention. I have read with interest your qualifications and cardinal principles.

I am very anxious to know your attitude on the public school question as far as it concerns the mixture of white and colored students in the public schools.

Do you favor "mixed" schools, permitting white and colored students to attend the same schools, or, do you favor "separate" schools, i. e., separate schools for white and colored students?

Enclosed please find stamped self-addressed envelope for your convenience in making an early reply.

Respectfully,

ARMOUR RAY HENDERSON.
Los Angeles, Calif., April 23, 1925.

Mr. Armour Ray Henderson,
5221 Wilshire Blvd.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Dear Sir:

Answering your esteemed favor of April 21, 1925, I beg to say that my investigation discloses that the **subject of your inquiry is not an issue in this campaign.** Because it is, therefore, irrelevant, I would regard myself as going beyond my province to discuss a subject of that character or nature at this time.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the inquiry, I beg to be,

Yours very faithfully,

M. H. BROYLES,
522-523 Bryson Building.

Tulare Board of Trade
Tulare, Calif., Feb. 21, 1925.

M. H. Broyles,
145 So. Spring St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Dear Sir:

Dr. B. F. Abner, a colored gentleman, is in our city endeavoring to interest our citizens in the erection of a school for colored students, the purpose being to teach agricultural and mechanical pursuits to colored boys and domestic science to colored girls.

Dr. Abner has submitted to this office a list of names for references, and your name is on the list.

The Tulare Board of Trade is anxious to get some information relative to the reliability, qualification and financial standing of Mr. Abner.

Any information that you can furnish this office will be treated in the strictest confidence. We assure you, you may have no hesitancy in writing us fully.

Assuring you of the appreciation of the Board of Trade and of the appreciation of the Industrial Committee of the Board of Trade, we remain,

Cordially yours,
TULARE BOARD OF TRADE.
Chas. L. Kennedy, Field Secretary.

Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 25, 1925.

Tulare Board of Trade,
Tulare, Calif.
Gentlemen:

In re Dr. B. F. Abner.

Acknowledging receipt of your letter of inquiry of date February 21, 1925, permit me to state that I have known Mr. Abner for a great many years. I have even been on very friendly, and even intimate, terms with some members of the family, of which he is one. I am, therefore, under many obligations to Mr. Abner for the considerations shown in submitting to you my name as a reference, and am similarly under obligations to you for the use of same.

However, respecting the matters upon which you seek information, I may state that, probably because of the remoteness of his and my residences during the past twenty years, I have had no business dealings with Mr. Abner, and for this reason I am incompetent to pass upon his reliability. This statement is not made by me either in commendation or derogation, and I hope you will regard it in this light. When I knew him many years ago he was a man of exceptional intelligence, and, assuming that he has improved with the years, I take it that he should at this time be quite an intelligent man. I have had no opportunity to learn anything of his financial standing, and therefore withhold any comment upon that phase of your inquiry.

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Respecting your statement of the endeavor of Mr. Abner "to terest your citizens in the erection of a school for colored stunts," I may state that I believe in the **supremacy** and **majesty** of **tablished law**, and for that reason **I am not interested in the protion of any enterprise** which, upon its face, appears to contravene e law.

I am mailing copy of this communication to Dr. Abner.

Thanking you for the courtesy, I am,

Yours very truly,

M. H. BROYLES,
506-7 Bryson Building.

50 CTS. FOR SODA—SUES

N CALIFORNIA A COLORED MAN WHO REFUSES TO PAY EXHORBITANT PRICE FOR SODA IS BEATEN UP—SUES FOR $10,000 DAMAGES—KEEP SUCH OUT OF BOSTON BY AVOIDING SEGREGATION

Los Angeles, Cal., May 20, 1925.—Curtis Garrott, a Colored Los Angeles postal clerk, purchased and quaffed a glass of soda at the counter of a Los Angeles drug store, and tendered the usual ten cents in payment for the same. The proprietor demanded fifty cents for the drink and upon the customers refusal to pay this exhorbitant charge, he was seized by employees of the store and held for the police, who refused to arrest him for not paying the price asked. Mr Garrott has now brought suit against the drug store for assault, battery and false imprisonment and asks for damages in the sum of $10,000.

Principals in both suits declare they will fight their side of the case as vigorously as their financial support will allow them.

This is the third and fourth of a series of suits filed by residents here. It is pointed out that the local N. A. A. C. P. will no doubt supplement the work of Attorney Willis O. Tyler representative of the two plaintiffs in obtaining justice in both cases.

SUITS FILED AGAINST WHITES FOR REFUSING TO SERVE BLACKS HERE

Discrimination by white drug store and restaurant proprietors was hit a double blow yesterday with the filing by two well-known race men of suits in the superior court for damages.

A. Hockett, of No. 1328 East Washington street, filed suit against Stanton Haynes, owner of a restaurant at No. 709 East Washington street, for unlawfully refusing to serve him a meal at his restaurant. The restaurant is just east of San Pedro and many Race Folk live in its vicinity.

Pleasant L. Hedge has filed suit against the Stearn Drug Company, at No. 1280 South Western avenue, for refusing to serve him a glass of soda water on the night of July 10. Mr. Hedge says he was told at the soda fountain that he could have the soda water if he would take it outside and drink it."

DISOBEYING ORDERS

WHEN the City Park Commissioners in their official meeting on last Thursday failed to act favorably on the protests filed by the Los Angeles Forum, and the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., they deliberately flung down the gauntlet to all Black citizens of Los Angeles and, as true Americans, we are compelled to accept this challenge and take the only step open to us as true American citizens.

We must charge our children to win their way to the city's free bathing pools on any of the days of the week that is most convenient for them, and at any of the hours they may so desire to attend, and entirely and completely ignore the signs that are posted in attempting to circumscribe their rights on a basis of color by stating that "Negroes would not be admitted only on certain days."

In the first place, the order does not apply to Black Americans, for we are not "Negroes," neither are we a "Colored race." Geographers and historians, in compiling the history of the races of the world, have listed only five, and among that number we have not yet been able to find a "Negro" race or a "Colored" race, but there is a race called the black race, and as black men and women, boys and girls, we refuse to obey orders directed to "Negroes."

UNCLE TOMMIE JUNIORS

BY FAY JACKSON

A few weeks ago it was my sad duty to tell how the worm of discrimination had expressed itself in one of the most sacred institutions of American life, the University.

This week there is a sadder story yet to be told. The young woman who was the direct object of that dastardly crime came to me and said that she was sorry we had exposed the fact, for it had made the dean feel "awfully bad." **I think she even apologized** to him for the step that was taken to **defend, not only her rights**, but those of other black students who do now and will later attend that particular institution.

In the meantime, it is reported that a committee met with the president of U. S. C. and laid her case before him. He promised to look into it. The next morning, according to Price Taylor, President von Kleinsmid saw him and suggested that the black students take a more active part in student affairs, urging him further to encourage them to attend the football rallies and games, and in other ways to show a bit of the university spirit. Taylor took this to his fellows. Friday night they all turned out to the Stanford-U. S. C. rally-dance.

All went well for an hour or so, after which the black students departed, feeling that a friendly relationship had really been established, once for all; singing praises to their Alma Mater and rehearsing yells for the game which was to come.

ASK STUDENTS TO LEAVE RALLY DANCE

After they had left, two more came in and were enjoying themselves, when suddenly the president of the student body, Don Cameron, halted their dance and, drawing the young man aside, told him that their presence was annoying **some** of the white students, **please leave!**

The girl stood to one side, trying to look "unconscious" while the two men argued. Cameron admitted that it was not the opinion of the student body, nor the faculty, nor the rally committee, nor of himself, but, nevertheless, he pressed the request. The black boy is a member of the debating fraternity, he held a student-body ticket entitling him to attend the affair—all **that** was admitted, **but his presence was obnoxious at this all-student affair.** Despite all proof that he had a right to remain, the black man took his lad and shuffled on out.

The next morning the student president **apologized in private for his public insult**, and the young man **seems appeased.**

It is also learned that a group of white students who aim to uphold the higher standards of the university, believing the sentiment to have come fr outside "riff-raff" rather than from any loyal Trojan, are taking steps to stamp out the disgrace which has been hurled upon their Alma Mater. BUT the ask: **Why did not the fellow STAY instead of walking out?** He knew he was within his rights. The request might have been only a bluff.

Now, there is the sad story. Why do we cower and crawl in our hides and obey the dictates of imbecilic whites, merely because they are white—though they be wrong? Why do we shift the burden of demanding justice to a few black committees and fearless whites and then "feel sorry" because the offender is made to suffer for his sin?

We can forgive our forefathers who, with the memory of slavery's cruelties still hovering over them, are afraid to exert their manhood; but what pardon is there for the black YOUTH, **two and three generations removed** from that, with every cultural and intellectual advantage, who exhibits no more spine than a water eel? **Wherein lies the salvation of this black race?**

Discrimination - 1925

California.

Charge L. A. Public Library Discriminates

By JUANITA EDWARDS

Pacific Defender
11-12-25
Los Angeles Cal

The Central Avenue Branch Library has moved into its new building, located at Twenty-first and Naomi streets, the heart of a black American neighborhood. The question has been aroused for more black librarians. Mrs. Clark, a Kansas City girl, who came to our city full experienced in library work, and Miss Minter, a Los Angeles girl, are doing junior library work under the supervision of a white girl. These young women are fully qualified, but they cannot get promotion, nor can any other girls of our race enter the PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHOOL, of Los Angeles, Calif. "The city cannot defray the expense of training a colored girl for the work, because we have no positions to offer them, after the course is completed," was a statement made by one of the head librarians of PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHOOL. The classes enroll thirty young women each semester for the work, but the instructors, in a VERY nice manner, refuse to allow black girls to matriculate in the public school. The fact that a public school of California can discriminate against black Americans, and that the city cannot defray the expense of educating girls, is going to be further dealt with. A conference with Mr. Perry, superintendent of the library, is to be planned and his attitude toward the matter will be published later.

Discrimination— 1925. Colorado.

COLOR LINE DRAWN BY DENVER SCHOOLS

Denver, Colo., January 7.—Social commingling of white and negro students is not to be permitted under a decision handed down today by the state board of education.

The board's decision followed a complaint growing out of the prohibition by the Denver school board of negro students from attending social functions where white children were in the majority attendance.

JIM-CROW ORDERS BASIS OF SCHOOL SUIT IN COURTS

Parents Of Three Pupils File Suit To Throttle Social Jim-Crowism

DENVER, Colo., May 1.—A suit was filed in the district court yesterday by the parents of three children, pupils of the local public schools, for an injunction restraining the school board from enforcing an order providing separate social functions for white and colored children.

Chicago Whip

The suit was filed in behalf of Mildred Jones, student of Morey Junior High School, and Doris Jenkins and Francis Ross, who attend Manual Training High School.

5-2-25

It also asks that the court restrain the school board and superintendent of schools from forbidding colored children the use of Morey Junior High School swimming pool, and from enjoying other rights, privileges and benefits.

Following the issuance of the order for separate school functions, in March, 1924, it is alleged, Francis Ross and Doris Jenkins have been prevented from enjoying the social functions of the school, while Mildred Jones has been deprived of taking swimming lessons at Morey High.

The three children, it is alleged, have been deprived of their rights, contrary to the provisions of the state constitution, and the constitution of the United States.

Negro Pupils Lose Suit Against Separate Social Functions

Suit for an injunction designed to prevent the school board from enforcing a rule for separate social functions for white and Negro children in the public schools was dismissed by District Judge Julian A. Moore, Thursday. The suit was brought by Mildred Jones, Frances Ross and Doris Jenkins, Negro children, who sued thru their parents.

Denver Post 6-13-25

The action of the court followed the sustaining of a demurrer filed by school officials last week. Judge Moore granted a thirty-day stay of execution and sixty days in which to prepare a bill of exceptions.

Attorney George Ross, representing the Negro girls, indicated he will appeal the case to the supreme court.

Race Prejudice Is Rampant in Denver; Movies Drawing Line

Denver, Nov. 1—Race prejudice is steadily on the increase in this city, and conditions are becoming more and more intolerable. In places of public accomodation they are becoming more insulting to Negroes. The discouraging part about it is that instead of aiding them secure their rights, the authorities are acting in concert with violators of the law.

New York Age 11-7-25

A few evenings ago one of the best known colored women in Denver went to a cheap motion picture house recently opened. She sat in the first six rows and was requested to move by a house employee. When she refused the police were called in to enforce the theatre's Jim Crow policy.

Another colored woman of education and neat appearance asked for a twenty-cent ticket at another movie house and was informed that colored people were not admitted because white people objected to sitting by them.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a branch here and has been seeking to better conditions. But it is charged that the present local head is afraid to carry on an active campaign for the abatement of these discriminations for fear of losing his job.

In the spring they began to put colored people behind the rail in local movie theatres. In the summer members of the race found it difficult to gain admission if a good picture was being shown and playing to crowded houses. This fall they began to adopt a policy of refusing colored citizens tickets on Sunday nights Now new theatres are frank to make public that no coolred patronage is wanted.

At one time there was but little color prejudice here. Denver is one of the hotbeds of Ku Kluxism.

COLORADO CIVIL RIGHTS LAW WILL BE TESTED

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 2.—The Colorado Civil Rights law will be brought to a test as the results of a case growing out of the rejection of a colored lady, Mrs. Saunders, from a local theatre, because she refused to sit in a jim-crow seat, and her subsequent arrest and fining. An appeal case is expected to be filed thru Mrs. Saunders attorney, J. J. Sullivan. If the case fails in the county court, it is thought that it will be taken to the State Supreme Court.

St. Louis Argus 12-4-25

St. Louis, Mo.

Discrimination—1925.

Delaware.

BLACKS FORCED FROM THE FIRE ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 10. —Some weeks ago a story went the rounds of the newspaper that a black fire insurance company had been admitted to membership in the Delaware County Fireman's Association. It was the first time in history that the bars of industrial color had been lowered far enough to permit an organization of our group to enter.

Now comes word that the company so elected to membership has flown the white flag and succumbed to the advices of friends to resign from membership. The company, known as the Okeola Fire Company, last month made application for membership, was accepted by the narrow margin of one vote, remained in the organization for a while and then resigned.

The incorporation of the black company into the organization of the whites precipitated wholesale tenders of resignations from dissatisfied white companies.

A letter was received at a meeting Monday night from the Media Fire Company, which tendered its resignation. There also was a communication from the Parkside Fire Company that criticized the firemen for allowing blacks to become members of the association. Delegates from other companies expressed their disapproval of the action and race feeling was so prevalent that the Okeola company withdrew.

Discrimination - 1925.

D.C.

OUR WOMEN AND JIM CROW

Over 200 Negro singers refused to appear during a musical program of the International Women's Conference in Washington a few days ago because of the fact that members of the race and representatives belonging to the Conference were Jim Crowed in the seating in the auditorium of the building. The movement of protest was led by Miss Hallie Q. Brown and Mrs. Mary Bethune. The singers were under the direction of Henry L. Grant, Nathaniel Dett, Roy Tibbs and others of National renown. In a statement Miss Brown declared that "We felt we could not submit to this ostracism, and though we had two hundred noted singers, when we found that the segregation existed, we could not be humiliated in the eyes of the foreign women who had come to believe that America was the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Dallas Express

It is unfortunate in more than a few ways that prejudice in America should cause such occasions as this in which the reputation of the nation is made to suffer and bitterness arises from more than a few sources. At times the constant recurrence of such situations almost provokes the wisk that the declaration that this is a "land of the free and the home of the brave" be forgotten and that in its stead it should declare and be internationally understood that men are rated and are governed in accordance with the color of their skin, the texture of their hair and their ancestors rather than according to any scheme of recognition by accomplishment and ability. And the wish goes further; that representative men and women of our race should be placed in posssession of all of the facts regarding the arrangement as to their accommodation before such affairs are staged and that they be given opportunity to accept or reject invitations to appear on such occasions under such circumstances.

5-23-25

It is shameful to contemplate the aspect that such an occurrence discloses. Here in The National Capital the supported Home of Law Makers! Cradle of Liberty! Source of Justice! the spot from which examples of fairness from which the world might take pattern should come. Instead we have a hot bed of segregation, a constant recurrence of instances of discrimination, residential and otherwise. Jim Crow in the departments of the government themselves and seeming accession in the practice of segregation by those whose sworn duty it is to up hold the Constitution which declares all men created and entitled to the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It may be said for Nordic America to recognize in the action of these women a protection of their self-respect, and yet that is what it was purely and simply. It is to be hoped however, that from this action there may come a line of thought which will lead in the future to a greater consideration of the rights of the race which these women represent and a willingness to allow for that sort of consideration in regard to the things which concern their self-respect to which they are entitled.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD, "DARKIES" AND "NICE PEOPLE"

One Evelyn C. Hunt, of the Washington Herald's staff was so astounded by the Negro's awakening of race loyalty and his denunciation of segregation at the Quinquennial convention recently that she comes forth with a comment, in the "Society and Dramatic" section of the Herald, that:

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> All of the negroes did not leave because the darkies had been segregated in the gallery . . . . This sudden excitement about the negroes being given seats in the gallery tends one to believe the statements made by many that all the talk and complaints about it Tuesday evening was stirred up by a Bolshevik communist group working on the quiet. Surely if they had hoped to get any nice people to attend the music festival they had to segregate the darkies to the gallery. . .

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We consider it almost useless to address our remarks to the writer of the foregoing quotation because she belongs to the old school of Southern race prejudices and there is little hope of her renouncing its policy. We turn, instead, to the Publisher of the Washington Herald who, by evidence of the growth of the publication, has kept himself more abreast of the age and far more governed by reason. Yet we are unable to understand just why he should permit the publication of the quoted comment clothed in such language.

A newspaper holds a more useful position in a community than that of creating friction which tends to hamper progress. It is the main source from which the public generally draws its information. It has extreme power in making war, or in spoiling peace. It can accomplish all sorts of good and great things. Our national prosperity demands that the Negro and the white man know each other. And there is no greater factor in bringing about or hindering this than the press of which the Washington Herald is a part.

Hearst publications have incessantly acclaimed their position as being interested in the common weal of Americans, and in many instances have substantiated their claim. Yet it seems absurd to expect international harmony when we are unable to bring peace and quiet in our home (nation). Surely there can be no international co-operation unless founded on mutual respect. There can be no mutual respect unless founded on racial respect. And there can be no racial respect unless founded on self-respect—that self-respect which demands respect of others.

The most accurate, dispassionate record and picture of the news as it concerns the two races are prerequisites of democracy. The interchange of information between the races, in terms not likely to create race hostility, will cause better race understanding, promote the aim of democracy and bring about co-operation in a fundamental way. The policy of the American journalist must, therefore, be founded on American self-respect, that American self-respect which does not disrespect members of America's citizenry. The American journalist must keep the interests of his readers to the fore. He must be true to Americans. In so far as he fails in this, he likewise fails to do his bit in building that constructive American tradition which has been in process of building since the foundation of the Republic.

The Washington Herald owes an apology to the citizens of the National Capital, carrying with it a practical assurance that it will not again be guilty of such a dastardly insult. Otherwise

intelligent Washington can not respect its opinions.

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To the Editor,
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Dear sir,

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In the paragraph referring to the action of the colored auditors and singers in leaving the auditorium because of segregation to the gallery, this Sorority feels that the writer of this article has offered to the colored people a gross and unwarranted insult in the use she makes of her misinformation and her persistent employment of the insulting term "darkies."

She implies that "a Bolshevik Communist Group" was the force back of the action of the colored people, and thereby casts an ignoble aspersion upon the intelligence of our colored citizenship in assuming that it does not know when a written and oral agreement has been violated and a brazen insult offered.

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This Association appeals to you to eliminate from the columns of your paper articles that are written by persons too uninformed to be accurate and too prejudiced to be fair.

Very truly yours,
Georgia Sheffey Johnson,
President.

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This makes a vicious appeal to race prejudice by the following statement, "Surely if they had hoped to get any nice people to attend the music festival they had to segregate the darkies to the gallery, for in this decidedly southern town every lady in the house would have walked out if she had found herself seated next to a colored person." This statement is not only false, but vicious. Certainly she must have observed that many of the world's finest women, members of this convention, not only did not leave when they found themselves seated next to colored persons, but sit daily beside the

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It was learned last week that resolutions bearing on the segregation question will be introduced by the delegates of the National Association of Colored Women.

Mrs. Marv Church Terrell of Washington was designated to draft the resolution.

All blame for the segregation has been taken by the auditorium ticket agent. He claims that in disposing the tickets he followed the usual custom of drawing the color line. The portion of the program which was canceled and which was scheduled to have been given at the Howard theater last Wednesday afternoon was called off by leaders because of appearance of segregation. Assurance has been given that there will be no segregation, vertical or horizontal, at the peace and war pageant, which is to be held next Saturday.

Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the American Council, said that she had given Mrs. Bethune a written agreement that there would be no segregation, but that evidently those in charge of selling the tickets had taken for granted that the customary rules of Washington theatres would be complied with.

Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, expressed indignation over last night's occurrence.

"I do not blame the colored delegates for being angry," she said. "It is disgusting. I am very disappointed, indeed, in the failure of the women to make any definite progress toward bringing about peace among men."

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"It is hard to imagine a greater insult to the colored people of the world," said Mrs. Bethune, "it was a disgrace to the United States in the presence of these women from all over the world."

"It was a deliberate violation of the constitution of the International Council. That organization is based upon absolute racial and religious tolerance.

"We have not heard the last of this. The foreign delegates, to whom American segregation of colored people is a strange, incomprehensible thing, are very angry over it.

"Attempts have been made to give the impression that our jubilee singers acted on the spur of the moment when they refused to appear last night. Due warning was given by this organization a week ago that this was exactly what would happen if there was any attempt at segregation."

Attempt on Part of Col. C. O. Sherrill To Extend Segregation is Resented

(By WOW)

The hot summer weather of last week, besides bringing out a large amount of perspiration, has brought out also a large amount of race prejudice. This prejudice has manifested itself in the attempt of Lieut. Col C. O. Sherrill in charge of public buildings and grounds, to segregate the colored people off to Buzzard's Point for bathing facilities.

This attempt on the part of Col. Sherrill, has met with stiff opposition from all Negroes in the District of Columbia.

As part of the program of trying to convince certain Congressmen that the Negroes here were satisfied with his proposed arrangements, Col. Sherrill had the Citizens Advisory Committee send telegrams to certain members of Congress which were grossly inaccurate and misleading.

The wording of the telegrams was as follows:

"Excessive heat and numerous drownings make imperative immediate opening of Tidal Basin bathing beach. Col. Sherrill will operate on private funds if approved by chairmen of appropriations and District Committees. Satisfactory arrangements also for colored bathers. Citizens Advisory Council, including two colored members, recommend and ask your approval. Wire answer."

The action of the Advisory Council so far as it pertained to colored people was not as stated in the telegram. The two Negro members, Dr. George H. Richardson and George T. Beason, were surprised when they saw the telegram. The council took no action as to making satisfactory arrangements for Negroes. In fact, the matter of bathing facilities for colored was put up to the Federated body of colored associations, by the Council only this week, and no action had been taken up to the time of the sending of the telegrams.

The two race members of the Advisory Council expressed themselves vigorously opposed to locating a beach at Buzzard's Point, which Colonel Sherrill persists in calling "Jones' Point." In fact, the Federated Council of Colored Associations now has on file with Col. Sherrill a resolution opposing separate beaches located anywhere and demanding facilities in the Tidal Basin as long as a public beach is maintained there.

In addition to trying to shove the colored population off to an unhealthy, unsanitary and unsafe place, Col. Sherrell also desires to add to this proposed beach, the first segregated park. His purpose to do this was disclosed Tuesday when he stated "the best place for the colored beach is undoubtedly at Jones (Buzzard) Point, where a considerable tract of land could be acquired at low figures and an ideal park could be created not only for bathing, but various other recreational activities for the colored people."

This has been Col. Sherrill's desire for a number of years. On Easter Monday in 1922, he had p[illegible] Rock Creek Park, jim-crow signs. However, these were torn down by the colored people as soon as they were discovered, and Col. Sherrill spent quite a deal of time trying to explain how they came to be there. Now he sees another opportunity to try to force separate parks on Negroes.

Unless both races use the beach at Tidal Basin, the Negroes of the District are unalterably opposed to its being used at all. In this position they are supported by the stand taken by Congress last winter.

Senator Walsh of Montana, who introduced the resolution which killed bathing in the basin, in speaking on the matter, last February said:

"Many would refuse to vote to reject the appropriation for the care and maintenance of the new bathing beach and at the same time sustain an appropriation for the care, maintenance, and operation of the one that now, he favors reopening the public beach already in the Tidal Basin and stick up a sign, "For Whites Only."

The beach in the Tidal Basin is in no way a beach for whites only. The organic act creating this beach stated:

"The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is authorized and directed to establish and maintain at a suitable place upon the shore of the Tidal Basin, in Potomac Park, a PUBLIC bathhouse, with the necessary equipment, with a sloping sandy beach in the Tidal Basin and to install a proper equipment to purify the water entering the basin so that it will not endanger the health of bathing in it. . . . The direction and control of said PUBLIC bathing facilities shall be vested in the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army."

This quotation is from Public Document No. 21 of the 65th Congress. This is the law creating the public beach in the basin and making the first appropriation of $35,000 for it. The law does not state that this beach is for whites or colored, but is for the "public." The only thing that could prevent Negroes from using it is for them to be declared not a part of the public. As long as they are a part of the public, they have every right to use the present facilities. The reasno no Negroes have used the beach lately is because they have not insisted on exercising their legal rights.

The bathing beach in the Tidal Basin is just as much a public place as is Rock Creek Park, the Zoo, the Library or any other public park or building. There is no segregation at these places, and so far as the LAW is concerned, there is none at Tidal Basin. This same condition holds true of the golf courses. Col. Sherrill has no right to make any separation, therefore, these courses are just as much for the use of Negroes as they are for whites. The timidity on the part of Negroes to exercise their rights as citizens is the only reason they do not use any of these golf greens, indiscriminately.

It was the unanimous sentiment of Congress that if both groups did not use the beach this summer, then neither should. Senator Copeland of New York stated: "I would be very glad to have notice served on the Committee of the District of Columbia that it is the sentiment of Congress that the use of the Tidal Basin is an improper [illegible] Hundreds of telegrams and letters [illegible] Rep. Madden of Illinois said: "The people of the Dis- I do not propose to be a party to al- were sent to various members of Congress [illegible] Senator Simmons of North Carolina stated: "I am opposed to the colored people. [illegible] use of the Tidal Basin as a bathing beach in Tidal Basin this summer. [illegible] trict of Columbia will not be permitted to use the existing bathing [illegible] lowing them to do what Congress says they can not do." [illegible] the re-opening of the beach, unless to

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"The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is authorized and directed to establish and maintain at a suitable place upon the shore of the Tidal Basin, in Potomac Park, a PUBLIC bathhouse, with the necessary equipment, with a sloping sandy beach in the Tidal Basin and to install a proper equipment to purify the water entering the basin so that it will not endanger the health of bathing in it. . . . The direction and control of said PUBLIC bathing facilities shall be vested in the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army."

This quotation is from Public Document No. 21 of the 65th Congress. This is the law creating the public beach in the basin and making the first appropriation of $35,000 for it. The law does not state that this beach is for whites or colored, but is for the "public." The only thing that could prevent Negroes from using it is for them to be declared not a part of the public. As long as they are a part of the public, they have every right to use the present facilities. The reasno no Negroes have used the beach lately is because they have not insisted on exercising their legal rights.

The bathing beach in the Tidal Basin is just as much a public place as is Rock Creek Park, the Zoo, the Library or any other public park or building. There is no segregation at these places, and so far as the LAW is concerned, there is none at Tidal Basin. This same condition holds true of the golf courses. Col. Sherrill has no right to make any separation, therefore, these courses are just as much for the use of Negroes as they are for whites. The timidity on the part of Negroes to exercise their rights as citizens is the only reason they do not use any of these golf greens, indiscriminately.

It was the unanimous sentiment of Congress that if both groups did not use the beach this summer, then neither should. Senator Copeland of New York stated: "I would be very glad to have notice served on the Committee of the District of Columbia that it is the sentiment of Congress that the use of the Tidal Basin is an improper

Hundreds of telegrams and letters [illegible] Rep. Madden of Illinois said: "The people of the District of Columbia will not be permitted to use the existing bathing beach for either the white people or the colored people." Senator Simmons of North Carolina stated: "I am opposed to the use of the Tidal Basin as a bathing beach in Tidal Basin this summer. . . I do not propose to be a party to allowing them to do what Congress says they can not do."

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be used by any and all of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Plans are now on foot for a delegation to wait on President Coolidge, who is responsible for the government of the District of Columbia, and make a protest to him against the wilful attempt to force segregation on the colored people.

Washington Post 6-13-25.

is there now, which would signify that the Congress expressed a preference for the white population of the District as against the colored population. I do not think there is any disposition upon the part of the Senate to make that discrimination and I believe it was the sense of the Senate that we ought to treat the two in exactly the same way and allow both races to bathe there or allow neither to bathe there."

Yet, this week, Col. Sherrill states: "The best place for the colored beach is undoubtedly at Jones (Buzzard) Point," which is on Anacostia River, two miles from the Tidal Basin. Just a few months ago, however, this same Col. Sherrill in testimony before the Sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, Sixty-Eighth Congress, Second Session, at the hearings on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for 1926 (page 52), in discussing the Anacostia River beaches, said:

"Then we tried to find two places in Anacostia (River) where we could put both beaches and in both instances we found the sewage conditions had not been cleared up by the completion of some of the main sewers, so the water, under sanitary tests, was very foul with raw sewage. So, the Secretary of War was at the end of his rope; he had no place to put the beaches except in the Tidal Basin. It seems to me that is the best site for the time being you can possibly get."

Buzzard's Point, (called Jones Point by Col. Sherrill, probably because it sounds nicer) is just what the name implies. It is located on the Anacostia River at the foot of First Street Southwest; it is one mile from a car line and one-fourth of the distance is extremely bad, unimproved road. The place was formerly a dumping ground and naturally abounds with rubbish of all kind. The river bottom is full of bottles, cans and other dangerous pieces of refuge. A sewage pumping station is about three blocks up the river from the point; just above that is the Navy Yard and the Gas Plant. The channel of the river is rather narrow and swings close to the point. It is very deep, permitting large ocean-going boats to get up to the Navy Yard. This point has been used by indiscreet bathers of both races just as many other points of the river have been used.

If such unsanitary conditions prevailed last winter, what has transpired to improve matters? At that time, Col. Sherrill was asking Congress to appropriate money for a beach in the Tidal Basin. Why does he change so completely now? Surely the conditions complained of have not been cleared up, because if we are to believe this same Col. Sherrill, in his testimony the same day, he said it would take eight, ten or fifteen years to make the Anacostia River wholesomely available. Let's quote him to be sure:—

"The Secretary of War then came to the conclusion that until Columbia Island is finished, and the Arlington bridge is finished and the Anacostia sewerage system is completed, so we could put the two bathing beaches on the edge of the District, perhaps eight or ten years, that the proper thing to do was to give a beach to the colored people of equal facility to the beach the white people have. He asked me about it and I agreed with him."

"Senator Spencer. That is west of the monument?"

"Colonel Sherrill. Yes sir; west of the Paul Jones monument. That is put there with the full expectation on the part of all concerned that within eight, ten, or fifteen years, whatever time will be required to develop the places I spoke of, the beaches will be able to be taken out and put in outlying places. There is no other place in the District where the bathing question can be handled so satisfactorily."

While Col. Sherrill speaks of placing a "colored beach" somewhere else

UNJUST AND ILLOGICAL

Two days after his appointment, the first official act of Commissioner Fenning, new head of the Police Department, was to effect the indefinite discharge of Clarence Montgomery, colored driver of an Emergency Hospital ambulance. The charge brought against Montgomery was that he constantly sounded his siren while speeding back to the hospital without a patient.

In view of the reason given by the authorities of the Hospital for the speed of the ambulance on the return trip was that another emergency call might be awaiting the vehicle because of the many heat prostrations" and Commissioner Fenning's reported admission that "the driver was not violating any law," we are of the opinion that the Commissioner acted a bit hastily and unjustly. It is regrettable that he should resort to such extreme measures under the circumstances. We dislike to think that the element of race played a part in bringing about the dismissal. Yet the question of race presents itself.

Washington Tribune 6-20-25 Washington, D.C.

On June 9, the Commissioner violated and pleaded guilty of disobeying the new parking regulations. He promised "to be a good citizen and above all to comply with the parking rules," and was forgiven. On June 11, Montgomery did not violate any law; yet Fenning who had just been forgiven demanded that the driver be discharged, to show that a campaign was open "to stop speeding and minimize noise in Washington streets."

This reminds us very much of the Biblical story of the unmerciful debtor, whose lord, moved by compassion, forgave him his debt; but who would not, himself, forgive his fellowservant.

The Commissioner was admittedly guilty, and received mercy; Montgomery was admittedly not guilty, and lost his job. We can see no justification of the first, and in the second, had death resulted from heat because of the lack of medical attention, we are of the opinion that Mr. Fenning would have been among the first to accuse Montgomery of "loafing."

We trust that his first official act is not to be taken as a criterion of his future ones. We expect him, in his position, to be fair to both races and not so hasty in his official duties as to be guilty of injustice.

COOLIDGE'S SEGREGATION

Washington, D. C.—We wish to call attention to the fact that in the fight against the segregation of our government employees, the Treasury Department will most likely be the center of attack. Segregation in several of its bureaus has been most pronounced. This is particularly true of the office of the register of the treasury and the internal revenue bureau. In the former, beaver board walls were maintained until recently. In the latter there have been two cases of discrimination on account of color brought to public view. The words, announcing the election of President Coolidge, were hardly cold before the effort to increase segregation in the departments here was on again at full speed. It had slowed up a little during the campaign.

Washington Tribune 8-15-25 Cleveland O.

Investigation of Bureaus

An investigation of the executive departments and bureaus listed below shows that segregation prevails in them as follows:

Office of the Register of the Treasury, there are two segregated sections—one with 30 Afro-American employees and the other with 14.

Navy Department — one segregated section of 18 of our employees, as well as a segregated lunch room.

Census Bureau — a segregated section of 60 Afro-American employees.

Bonus Section

Bonus section of the War Department—one segregated section of 180 of our employees.

Veterans Bureau—a segregated section of 16 employees.

Department of Justice—a segregated section of 10 employees in the file room.

Internal Revenue

Internal Revenue Bureau—a segregated section of 7 employees.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States—a segregated section of 4 employees.

War Department, Transportation Division—a segregated section of 5 employees.

P. O. Separate Lunch Room

Post Office Department—a segregated lunch room.

SEGREGATION AT BALL PARK THWARTED

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—After reading the advertisement of a free baseball game at the American League Park for ten thousand white boys, Mr. Neval Thomas of the N. A. C. P. went to Mr. Clark Griffith, manager of the world champions, with a protest. Mr. Griffith reversed his order for all the white dailies by the announcement that the game was free to the first ten thousand boys who presented themseelves, regardless of color.

Louisville News 8-22-25 Louisville, Ky.

SEGREGATION AT BALL PARK THWARTED BY PROTEST OF NEVAL H. THOMAS

Neval H. Thomas, president of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has attacked successfully another form of segregation here in the national capital. This time it has invaded the realm of sport.

The Evening Star, the leading white daily here, carried notice that the Midget Nines of the District would play baseball in the American League Park on Tuesday, just previous to the Chicago-Washington game, when ten thousand white boys would be admitted free as the guests of the Nationals. Mr. Thomas went immediately to the manager of the world champions, Mr. Clark Griffith, telling him that the colored people, thousands of whom being devotees and patrons of the game, regretted that our vicious American color discrimination had entered the popular game of baseball, and that sports are far in advance of the American white church in democratic ideals and sentiment of human brotherhood.

Mr. Griffith immediately phoned Mr. [illegible] is that he would reverse the order and have it announced in all of the white dailies that the first ten thousand boys who presented themselves as guests would be received, regardless of color. He kept his word in its entirety, for the daily press then announced "First come, first served."

Mr. Thomas is also working on the new police commissioner, Mr. Frederick Fenning, to secure the appointment of colored men to the police force whom the police physicians have disqualified, although these able-bodied men passed the draft boards without even hesitation on the part of the examining physicians. He is also demanding investigation and punishment in the case of the police officer who entered a respectable colored home at 2 a.m. without warrant and took a small boy. He refused to tell the parents anything about the cause of the arrest, and when he got the child to the station house, assaulted him. The chief of police has ordered a searching investigation, and adequate discipline.

Bishops Threaten To File Suit

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19. —It is said that legal proceedings against the management of the Union Station for refusal to serve Bishop W. R. Walls, of the A. M E. Z. Church and Mrs. C. C. Alleyne, wife of Bishop Alleyne, of the same denomination in the station restaurant last Saturday morning was instituted Monday.

The Bishop and Mrs. Alleyne refused to be segregated for service in a corner of the dining room, and protested for three hours until the station manager of the restaurant ordered them served. "We reserve the right to seat our Guest" was the pithy explanation made by the steward. After three hours of bitter arguing Bishop Walls and Mrs. Alleyne took the seat which they took upon entering the restaurant.

The general office of the Washington Terminal will release a statement concerning the policy of seating members of our group in the cafe within a few days, is is said.

GUARD SIGHT OF U. S. COIN FROM RACE VISITORS

Washington, D. C.—Protest over discrimination against colored sightseers by white guides in the Treasury Department has been filed with Frank White, U. S. Treasurer, by the Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The letter of protest, signed by Neval H. Thomas, President of the Washington Branch, charges that colored visitors had been informed by the white guides that "there is nothing to be seen" in the Treasury" or else they were told that they would have to wait until enough colored visitors came in to have a colored messenger show them about.

"This is indeed a novel piece of discrimination."

Protes's Treasury Dept. Discrimination

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"This is indeed a novel piece of discrimination," says the N.A.A.C.P. letter. "Beyond the memory of anything living; all citizens of this nation has enjoyed the privilege of visiting there without insult or humiliation of any kind. Certainly there is no need for the inauguration of such an unjust policy there now. I am sure, however, that your subordinates are not carrying out the orders of the Treasury Department."

Prompt suppression of the discrimination is asked for.

"The suggestion has been made that a section be reserved for the colored people at the festival concerts in the Auditorium. I must say that my friends and myself can take no part in any affair of a public character where we must wear a tag of inferiority. To the extent of my means I am willing to support the festival as my contribution to music, but, as to taking an attitude of inferiority, I can not do so in justice to my Race." Mrs. Pelham's remarks fell like a boombshell and Admiral Rodman and many other members walked out without formal adjournment. Thus the members dismissed themselves, and excited groups stood here and there discussing the new turn of affairs.

As a sequel to this somewhat stormy meeting of the executive committee, Commissioner Rudolph called a private conference in his office a day or two later, including W. S. Corby, chairman; Oliver Kuhn of the Star; Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools; Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, secretary of community center department public schools and Wellington A. Adams of the Washington Tribune. In this conference, a frank discussion of the Race question as invited and given by both sides. Both Professor Wilkinson and Mrs. Pelham (as well as Mr. Adams) made it plain that segregation in any form would not be sanctioned nor tolerated in this or any other movement of a civic nature endorsed by the "city fathers," and compromises as offered were rejected vigorously and earnestly.

Another meeting including a selected group of leading citizens was suggested for conference on the issue, and was in the making, when suddenly it was called off by a special delivery letter to Mr. Adams from Commissioner Rudolph stating the reason given. Meantime, a group meeting of our Race members was called to meet in the Tribune office by Mr. Adams for a common understanding on the question for future action and it was decided to stand firmly against any segregation whatsoever.

Festival Cancelled

From that time on until last Friday, December 4th, the Colored members had learned nothing further regarding future meetings of the executive committee until the information given out on above-named date stating that the Music Festival was cancelled for next year because the financial guarantors of the Washington Auditorium refused to sanction mixed audiences there, and others financially interested took the same position, thus causing a further weakening of the plans and definite cancellation with a decision to again reorganize the following year for the next May's proposed festival along a social music festival plan, thereby excluding the colored race on social grounds. Commissioner Rudolph however spoke out against segregation.

The crux of the whole situation is just this: The stonewall defense against segregation in the National Capital made by Professor Wilkinson and Mrs. Pelham in the presence of Commissioner and officers of the festival association left no alternative other than acceding to the Race's position of equality for all or none, or agreed upon, date for festival arranged, financing and incorporation plans agreed upon and adopted by unaimous vote.

Social or Civic

Everything moved smoothly until Mrs. Minnigerode Andrews spoke on the question of race participation in part as follows: "A very delicate question must be settled here today. It is whether this is a social or a civic movement. If it is civic, it must be opened to all. Colored citizens should know at once whether they are welcome to attend these meetings. We can not perform a civic task if we do not include the entire population of the city."

Mrs. Andrews remarks upset the meeting, and an attempt was made to ignore her by a motion of Charles Ball, relative to dues, and Admiral Rodman also made a statement. The chairman even stated that the question was out of order at that time and adjournment was noted, but Mrs. Pelham immediately rose amid a flurry of excitement and stated with solemn emphasis and determined manner her position in the matter as follows:

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Students Object to Negro Diplomat

Clifton Wharton Sent to Post in Liberia Without Usual Training

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4. Nordicism, Ku Kluxism, race superiority and other white-ism in America were manifested by the white students of the Foreign Service School of the State Department last week when the "Superior" Nordics went on a strike protesting the presence of Clifford Wharton, of Massachusetts, the only Negro student to enter the school.

After several hours of conferences of state department officials Wharton was immediately "graduated," without taking a day's work of the required year's course, and given official recognition as a full-fledged diplomat and sent to Liberia as a United States attache.

The Foreign Service School was recently established with the idea that American diplomats should be professionals, who had been taught while young and trained thoroughly in all the wiles of international procedure, before being sent abroad to speak for Uncle Sam.

Congress provided in the bill authorizing the school that every new attache taken into the Government's foreign service must receive a thorough preliminary training in all diplomatic practices and procedures before being sent abroad. With this foundation an attache can gradually be promoted until he finally becomes a full-fledged ambassador if ability warrants.

It appears that the white students of the school could not "stomach" the idea of a Negro taking the preliminary qualifications.

How Our Men And Women Are Insulted And Humiliated

In the Government's Departments—Will the Self and Race-Respecting Negro Press of This Country Continue to Stand for This Sort of Thing?

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1924. —**There is more segregation in Washington today under President Coolidge than there has ever been since the Civil War.** The **beginnings** of segregation were under **President Taft.** It was greatly extended, under President Wilson; increased, still further, under President Harding; and **reached its zenith under President Coolidge.** For instance, the largest of our parks, President Wilson, after [illegible] the present administration has found time and desire to introduce it even there.

To many people, segregation is a Democratic scheme of insult, but such is not the case. **Mr. Taft introduced it in the bureau of engraving.** He segregated the census-takers in this city in 1910, restricting white workers to white people, and black to black, often duplicating work as most blocks had white and black residents. And [illegible] announced in his official capacity that **Negroes should not hold office where white people complained.** Segregation, then, is a **Republican** institution and not a Democratic one. **It was begun by Republicans, and carried on to its all-embracing extent by Republicans!**

There is **far more of it** in the departments, today, than at any time since the Negro first appeared, close upon the close of the Civil War. The picture requirement in the civil service, which makes it next to impossible for a colored lady or gentleman to enter the civil service, since their color is disclosed in their photograph which must accompany their papers, is **tenaciously** held on to by our Republican President. Only last week, a colored girl appeared after having passed the best examination, and after having been telegraphed for by the department. The photograph had failed to tell her true color, and **they flatly refused to appoint** her when she appeared, and they saw her complexion. Commissioner Blair of the internal revenue bureau with **thousands** of clerks will **not appoint a Negro clerk, and his** word is law there, as he is the special favorite of Secretary Mellon and President Coolidge. He hails from North Carolina, the home of the other favorite and leader of the segregation forces, Col. Sherrill, superintendent of buildings and grounds. **It is no use to complain of either of these southern gentlemen.**

The colored people here who know the President could destroy segregation in the departments of the government, and the photograph requirements in the civil service **by the mere nod of his head,** are at a loss to understand why he does not put his splendid declarations on democracy into operation here, where it would not even cost him a single vote and where he has full power and absolutely no opposition. They wonder if he is not a firm believer in segregation, especially since **segregation is one of the chief tenets** of the Ku Klux Klan which has found its "welcome home" in the Republican party, and receives no condemnation from the Republican President.

(Special to The Gazette.)

Washington, D. C.—In the postoffice segregation is rampant. The faithful colored clerks work under constant humiliation and physical disadvantages. The department maintains a spacious cafeteria for whites only, where these inferior white clerks can buy appetizing luncheons and chat in comfort while eating, while the colored clerks must bring cold luncheons from home and eat them any place they can. The physical discomfort, disadvantageous as it is, is far less galling to the colored clerks than is the thought of their government taking their taxes, as it takes those of the whites, for the comfort of the latter, and setting them off as though they were lepers. The injustice stings all the more when they reflect that they are far more capable than the whites, and render the government more intelligent and efficient service—the white man of their attainment being able to get far more lucrative employment.

The department goes even farther in its solicitude for whites and neglect of colored. It maintains a well-appointed club room with pool tables and other games, comfortable lounges and other equipment for rest, sociability, and recreation, and nothing for these same colored employees. This private club is in the magnificent postoffice building, built and maintained by ALL of the people. In the locker rooms there is segregation, and segregation is even attempted in the toilets. And all of this is against the most dependable and faithful employees.

Last year the white employees passed around invitations to the white employees, in the very presence of the colored, to attend a reception to the heads of departments, including the postmaster general, in the postoffice building. It announced dancing and a pleasant social evening with the officials for "the postoffice employees," yet not one was delivered to the colored clerks. I hurried a protest to the postmaster general the day before it was to come off, and he ordered the postmaster to invite the colored as well as the white. These clerks get around their colored co-workers by giving the function at a local hotel.

It is inevitable that the wicked spirit of segregation would express itself in appointments, assignments, and salaries. Colored applicants are often passed over though their examination was **superior.** No Negro, however efficient or old in the service, must ever dream of a promotion to a directive position. The hard, unyielding caste passes whites over him, one after another, though many of the colored employees have won contests in quickness and accuracy in the handling of mail. The colored clerks have dared to form a union which meets regularly and often sends manly and intelligent protests to the postmaster, and often appeals from his decisions to the postmaster-general. It has secured some improvement in their working conditions, but they are still bitter over the huge injustice done to them for nothing else than the color of their skin.

(Special to The Gazette.)

Washington, D. C.—The government printing office keeps faith with the government's universal scheme of segregation. Some of the best and brightest of our girls are forced to accept inferior positions there on account of the better and more lucrative avenues of employment being closed to them because of their color. The whites are generally of a very mediocre group, far from equaling our girls in educational equipment, culture, and working efficiency. Yet these superior girls are set off from the whites with the latter, of course, having the better working conditions, salaries and recreational facilities. There is a large cafeteria in this huge structure where all of the employees may go, but there are a few tables in an out-of-the-way section reserved for our employees. I am glad to say that few, very few, of our people patronize the place, preferring a little physical inconvenience to the open, semi-public humiliation of segregation.

In toilet facilities, dressing-rooms, and work assignments, wherever possible, the law of segregation is in full force, and, of course, this same undemocratic practice reveals itself on the salary roll and in the hard caste that bars promotions. Here, as elsewhere, the **inferior** whites pass over our superior employees to directive positions, and higher salaries.

The whites have a large recreational center in this public building with many fine appointments for rest and amusements. Durng lunch and dinner hours they repair to this restful retreat for sociability and dance. Last fall, a young Afro-American with a splendid record in his work, felt the injustice of this exclusion of our employees so keenly that he secured the company of a young lady of the race to take part in the dance. As soon as this couple started to dance the music was abruptly stopped, and the young man reported for attempting to take part in an entertainment provided for employees. He was called to the office, lectured for being "one of those smart Negroes" who believe in "social equality," and then dismissed on a trumped-up charge. He was a night-employee, hence he carried a pistol. Right after the dance incident a fire broke out in the office. He was quickly accused of setting the building afire in revenge for his exclusion from the dance floor. Detectives came to the building to arrest him, and failing to secure any evidence searched him only to discover the pistol. They quickly dropped the arson charge and substituted one for carrying concealed weapons for which he was immediately dismissed. By this severe punishment our employees are taught that there is no way of escape for one who dares to resent the daily insults that their government (under President Coolidge) gives them.

Many of the employees have expressed their deeply-wounded feelings to me at being considered a pariah by the government whose institutions they are serving so faithfully, and I have taken up a number of cases only to be met by a denial that the conditions complained of exist, and a request for the names of my informants. I knew the fate these informants would suffer so I have never given a single name!! The department then taking the position

that it cannot take up the case. It is perfectly clear that this iniquitous scheme of segregation is a difficult thing to fight, since the government is so well settled upon it, and the complainants cannot bear witness to it.

(Special to The Gazette)

Washington, D. C.—Segregation in the bureau of engraving and printing has an interesting history involving President Thomas Woodrow Wilson and members of his family, three heroic young colored women who lost their positions as a result of their protest, and the noble wife of Senator Robert La Follette. Shortly after the accession of Mr. Wilson to the White House, a member of his family visited the bureau where she saw white and colored girls working together in perfect harmony, oblivious to any thought of race. Shortly thereafter came an order for segregation of the races, and a white lady who had been noted for her philanthropy among our people and who was upon intimate terms at the White House appeared at the bureau to tell our girls to be contented with the new order as "a great Negro leader had taught colored people to stay in their places." Three of the young ladies resisted the order to the last ditch and were **summarily dismissed!**

Senator La Follette lodged a protest with Secretary McAdoo to no avail, and his noble wife **began a crusade against the undemocratic innovation.** She took the platform here in Washington and Boston before the famous Twentieth Century club. She used the columns of the Senator's magazine, sparing neither space nor vigor of utterance. She thundered against it in our local white press, and addressed the national gathering of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York. When our people here were so profoundly discouraged, she came out one stormy afternoon to the Y. M. C. A. to urge them to **continue** the fight, for democracy was at the crises. Oswald Garrison Villard came to town to attack White House and Cabinet and arouse our people, and the Nation Association secured publicity in over six hundred influential white papers in the country. The fight checked what was thought to be the intention of the segregators, namely, the elimination of the colored employees from the bureau altogether.

The same segregation which some of our people think is the cherished institution of the **Democratic** party **is still there,** in all of its fullness, under the administration of the party that Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner and Frederick Douglass helped to found. Our girls are employed there **in far larger numbers than in any other branch of the public service. THEY ARE SEGREGATED in their rest rooms, toilets, and working stations, and of course none are ever thought of for promotions to executive places. They are** girls from our best homes, **most of them with high and normal school training, and fine culture. The white girls are of no such grade,** as there is no segregation for them in the great world of things. They have unlimited fields at high wage for even mediocre talents. **The best of** our girls must take these **inferior** positions, the inevitable result of segregation. Our people are still hoping for the issuance of an order destroying this iniquitous practice in all of our government departments, for it not only **humiliates** the best of the government servants but **impairs the government service.**

(Special to The Gazette)

Washington, D. C.—The treasury department, according to the President's recent acceptance speech, is now under the ablest financial genius since the days of Alexander Hamilton. It is to be remembered that the great Hamilton came from the West Indies, and in that long sweep of history that the President traversed are the mighty Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's cabinet, who, in a national extremity such as this country has never known, devised the national banking system which financed the Civil War; and Ohio's master financier, John Sherman. **These men never knew what segregation was!**

The present head of the department of internal revenue, Mr. Blair from North Carolina, has **not** appointed a colored clerk since his incumbency. While his predecessor, Mr. Daniel Roper, a **Democrat** from Texas, appointed and promoted **several** of them. Since the income tax legislation and the numberless new taxes that the recent war necessitated, this is by far the largest department of the treasury, employing several thousand clerks. Yet Negroes are so scarce there that they can't be noticed. There is the same general complaint here among our clerks and other employees as there is in the other branches of the government—**failure to recognize their efficiency when promotions are due;** ability to go so far and no farther.

The various forms of segregation exist here as well as elsewhere—the restaurants closed or divided along color lines, and special toilets, locker rooms, rest rooms, etc., set off for colored. **The toilets for the colored are few in such a large structure. Hence, the segregated clerks are forced to endure physical inconvenience at times, and are forced to travel long distances** when they desire the use of them. **The department maintains a huge magnificent** cafeteria, in the splendid sweep of woodland along our national driveway, where **white** people of **every** class can come to rest, dine, and socialize of afternoons and evenings at minimum costs. The white press of the city is constantly telling of the **thousands** who take advantage of this "delightful retreat," and the **festive** scene that their presence creates. It seats two thousand diners with space to spare; **but not one Negro!** His only share is in **the taxes he is forced to pay for this luxury for another group!**

The registership of the treasury, which Republican Presidents have given the Negro since Garfield appointed Blanch K. Bruce, is now filled by a **white** man, and the colored people are congregated in a separate room which is **publicly** proclaimed as "a **colored** division." When it is discovered that Negro clerks are "working as white" in other divisions, they are promptly transfered to this "colored division." Our people fear that protest against this segregation would result in the abolition of the division altogether; so they remain in a dilemna, fearing to act. Our clerks must accept segregation or **elimination,** and being poor, with no other opportunities in this southern atmosphere, must take the former. They are depressed at the wrong, but economic stress compels endurance of it.

By a single stroke of his pen, President Calvin Coolidge can stop every bit of this damnable segregation, just as he can condemn that lawless organization the Ku Klux Klan.

Discrimination—1925. D.C.

Insult to Negroes is Resented by Many Foreign Delegates. Women to Place International Body on Record

The American Music Festival billed as one of the banner events of the meeting of the Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women, held in the new Washington Auditorium, was brought to an abrupt end last Tuesday night when the colored participants on the program walked out as a protest to the segregating methods used in seating Negroes in the audience.

This musical program was intended to show the growth of typical American music, and was made up of whites, Indians and Negroes. The Negro part was the biggest part of the program. Hundreds of people, including nearly all of the foreign delegates, came especially to hear this part. However, when it was reached on the program, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, chairman of the committee, getting up this part of the program and representing the National Association of Colored Womens' Clubs, was forced to make the solemn announcement that because of humiliating segregation being practiced by the management, the Negro part of the program could not be given as the singers had left the building.

With this announcement, every Negro in the vast audience arose as if given instructions, and quietly marched out. They were followed by many foreigners who were also indignant at the treatment given the Negroes. As the first part of the program had been concluded, the meeting came to an abrupt close with thousands of people still wondering what it was all about.

The participants who refused to appear included the Howard University Choral Society, Howard University Glee Club, Richmond Treble Clef, Hampton Institute Choir and the Amphion Glee Club. All totaled, this group was composed of about 200 singers.

A hint that segregation would be practiced was received about two weeks ago. When the tickets were first placed on sale, they refused to sell colored people any of the choice seats. This brought a vigorous protest from the officials of the colored women's organization. In order to make sure that this policy would not be pursued, a letter was written to Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the American Council of Women, protesting and further stating positive assurances must be given that there would be no segregation, or a wire would be sent to all the singers instructing them not to come.

In answer to this ultimatum, Mrs. Moore wrote, stating there would be no segregation. On this written assurance, Miss Brown and the other women proceeded with their work.

However, Monday, the ticket sellers at the Willard Hotel before reserving seats over the phone would ask if the applicants were white or colored. In some cases the applicants would tell them and in most cases would not. Many tickets were sold, including all classes. However, when these ticket holders appeared at the auditorium Tuesday night for the performance practically all of them were seated on the left side of the building.

Members of the singing group, who brought their parents and friends with them, on accompanying them to their seats, discovered this and called it to the attention of the women in charge. At first it was denied, so special investigators were sent into the gallery to find out. They reported it was true. This news spread like wild fire among the singers, who were quartered in the basement awaiting their part on the program. Several women took the lead in denouncing the insult and demanded that all red-blooded Negroes refuse to sing as a protest. Within a few minutes the walk-out had been organized. Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown was told of the matter, and a few minutes later, she made the now famous announcement that the colored part of the program would not be given as the singers had left the buildng.

Every Negro left the audience quietly. Various members of the white group tried to persuade them to give the program and fight out the matter of the insult the next day, but they were only given an emphatic no.

Hundreds of the foreign delegates expressed themselves as being indignant at the treatment accorded the Negroes, and complimented them on their courage and wise judgment. A Tribune reporter in the lobby, heard several say that they were disgusted with America and never expected to return.

In the general excitement, Miss Brown made the announcement that the colored singers would appear the next day at the Howard Theatre at two p.m. However, the next day the executive committee of the National Association of Colored Women met and decided that the singers should not appear. Miss Brown was told of their views and finally agreed to call it off. Hundreds of people, however, called at the Howard Theatre for the performance.

The National Association of Colored Women is now and has been for many years a member of the National Council of Women. The organization paid $500 for its membership in the council. Several women paid $100 for patron tickets. All of these womenseek to get statementss from that are members of the National and International body in good standing. Colored women have been members of the International body for years. At the last quinquennial which was held in Norway, the late Mrs. Mary B. Talbert attended as a delegate.

The attempt on the part of the management of the auditorium to put the blame for the segregation on the ticket sellers met a cool ha, ha, from all the colored women. The auditorium was rented by the International Council for the convention, therefore, the management had nothing to do with seating of the people. They simply had to carry out the wishes of those in charge.

Louis J. Fosse, manager of the auditorium, is one of the original signers of the covenant covering the property in the 1700 block of S Street, Northwest. He was also one of the star witnesses in the Curtis case. He is one of the few whites who still live in this block. He lives at 1713 S Street, Northwest.

Miss Hallie Q. Brown was put in charge of this program in 1923 and has been working on it since. She had gone to lots of expense in getting music and other equipment. Among the artists she secured were: R. Nathaniel Dett, of Hampton; Prof. Roy Tibbs of Howard University; Miss Lula V. Childers of Howard; Miss Mary Europe, sister of the late James Reese Europe; and Prof. J. Henry Lewis of the Amphion Glee Club; T. Henry Grant,, president of the National Association, and Mres. G. Goins tional Musical Association, and Mrs. Legoria Frazier-Goins, former president of the organization.

A program second to none had been arranged.

In addition to segregating Negroes, the management of the auditorium admittd selling Negroes tickets for $2.00 and seating them in the 50 cent section. Hundreds of people got their money back Wednesday. However, the box office tried to get out of refunding the money on the $2.00 tickets on the grounl that people were not segregated in that section, but this reasoning did not hold and the money was returned.

The National Association of Colored Women will bring the matter before the International Council and will body of this question. However, the constitution of the International Council expressedly bans any form of racial or group discrimination.

There are twenty-four foreign countries represented here. The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair is president of the International body. The convention will continue in regular session until Thursday, May 14th. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell has been named chairman of a committee to draw up appropriate resolutions to be presented to the convention. Just when these resolutions will be presented could not be learned.

The nearly seventy-five out-of-town singers had all practically left the city by Thursday. The Hampton group left in a special car. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Colored Women will remain in session until the close of the Quinquennial.

Negroes Refuse Part on Program At Council Meet

Washington, May 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Delegates attending the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women came face to face tonight with a typically American problem when assembled to hear a program of American music.

The program, designed to show the development of American music, included Indian selections by a band of Sioux warriors from South Dakota, negro spirituals of the 1860 periods, and modern compositions. But the negroes didn't sing, because members of their race not included among the delegates to the convention had been segregated in the audience.

When the time came for the negroes to make their appearance, Hallie Q. Brown, former president of the National Association of Colored Women, a component organization of the American section of the international council, appeared on the stage and announced that the negro songsters would not appear because of "discrimination." Soon afterwards the negro group in the audience left the auditorium practically in a body.

Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Association of Colored Women, the Brown woman asserted, had a signed statement from Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women in the United States, which is host to the convention, that there would be no "discrimination" against negroes. The negro section of tonights program, she added, will be given tomorrow night in a theater here, as it would have been rendered before the convention if members of the race had not been assigned a separate block of seats.

BOLT OF RACE WOMEN AT MEETING PRECIPITATES CRISIS. GENERAL BELIEF

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—(A. N. P.)—The incident of segregation in Washington, during the world-wide gathering of women, in which Miss Hallie Q. Brown, emerged bring lasting honor and prestige to the race, renders the most important service to human progress that has occurred within a decade. The story of the incident—or epoch— has been told around the world, literally, and even Washington is still talking.

An analysis of conditions that brought this situation about may be regarded as timely; a mention of the Hallie Q. Brown background, is not amiss. Miss Brown is one of the most notable women of the race. She comes from an illustrious family all of whom have been an honor to the race. Her brother, the late Jerry A. Brown, of Cleveland, was once a member of the Ohio Legislature. The family home is in Wilberforce, Ohio, where Miss Brown's mother lived to be almost 100 years old. Miss Brown is one of the first graduates of Wilberforce University and taught there for many years. She has always been public spirited, has traveled all over the United States and in many parts of Europe, where she was always honored for her culture and attainments. Miss Brown last year just closed a four years term as President of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. That Miss Brown was in a position to speak representatively and effectively, is unquestioned. ffi

Segregation Began Under President Taft

Segregation, as a menacing institution, began under President William Howard Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States. This fact has been repeatedly brought out in stories of the Associated Negro Press. The segregation continued, and reached it loftiest rottenness under Woodrow Wilson; it has somewhat abated, but was not discontinued under President Harding, or as is evident, has not ceased under President Coolidge. Washington, as capital of the nation, should set the example for the rest of the country and does very largely. It is within easy memory of many when there was no challenging sergregation in Washington. The government sets the example, and all other divisions of the city follow. Southern democratic feeling has brought about the present conditions, aided by canegrade Republicans of the North.

Sergregation , as a system, is so nauseating to self-respecting people that stirs the deepest protests of the soul. New York Chicago, and many other cities are examples of communties where there can be fair treatment in public places without any one being disturbed, except narrow minded southerners. Colored America does not accept the dictum that "it is a white man's counrty," and proceeds to demand justice at all times and in all places.

A Crisis Is Approaching

Those with vision, and even with conservative expression, declare there is a crisis on in matter of human justice. This Washington auditorium indident serves as a vehicle to convey the seriousness of the approach. Religious prejudice is intolerable; race prejudice is equally so. Courageous White men and white women, in conuunction with courageous black men and black women, must rise to the importance of the occasion, according to those in the know. There is no hesitancy in saying that President Coolidge, above all others, should set the example. By setting his good New England foot down on segregation in the departements, it is maintained, the whole fool business could be stopped over night. ALL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO PRACTICE SEGREGATION OR AID IT OR ACQUIESCE IN IT, SHOULD BE DISCHARGED INSTANTER, it is maintained. It is further maintained that Senators of members of Congress who are holding office by the backing of colored votes should he held to strict accountability in helping to enforce equal and exact justice. If they fail, the ballot should be used against them, it is declared. It is argued that there are no exceptions to this rule; that it is not a threat, but a mere statement of fact. If Washington sets the example, other parts of the country will cheerfully follow.

The world is told that 400,000 former service men, their families and friends, feel that American hypocrisy in social and political justice should cease. Colored Americans have an enviable record of loyalty, but this loyalty cannot be expected to thrive on segregation, discrimination and prejudice, declare these people. Segregation, like lynching must go, Colored America is declaring with resounding voices that can be heard in all crevices of the Capitol and in all nooks and corners of the White House.

SOCIAL UPSETS STIR WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Failure of Patronesses to Get White House Cards Causes Talk of "Slighting."

NEGRO INCIDENT FLURRY

Colored Members Protest "Segregation" of Singers—Ticket Seller Says He Drew Color Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Two disturbing elements of the Quinquennial Conference of the International Council of Women, the alleged segregation of negro singers in the seating arrangement last evening in the Washington Auditorium and the social disappointment of some of the American women attending the conference produced considerable comment at today's session.

Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune of Florida, President of the Colored Women's Association affiliated with the American National Council, announced that the delegates of her organization will continue to take part in the conference.

The negro singers' program, which was canceled last night, was scheduled for this afternoon at the Howard Theatre, which is for colored people, but on second thought, the conference leaders called this off to avoid the appearance of "segregation."

The Auditorium ticket agent has apparently assumed responsibility for last night's segregation, saying that in disposing of tickets he had followed the custom in drawing the color line.

Patronesses Feel Slighted.

The failure of convention officials to distribute cards to some of the American patronesses for the White House tea caused a stir today. It was said that the women felt slighted. It was later announced that they would be received at the White House tomorrow.

According to some of thos prominent in the management of the conference, the complaints were confined to a few who evidently "did not know what it was all about." The explanation was made that due to the size of the Country it was necessary for hosts to limit their invitations and, in most cases it was decided that the foreign delegates should be entertained rather than the American women.

One statement made was that a few women seem to have come to Washington under the delusion that the conference for them was to be largely social and that they would be guests at functions given by persons socially prominent in Washington, with the White House as the ultimate goal. Several of these women, it was asserted, claimed this recognition on the plea that they had contributed one hundred dollars to finance the meeting.

Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett of Washington, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, explained that there were not enough cards for the White House reception to supply all the delegates.

"It was absolutely necessary to provide for the foreign delegates," she said. "If we must leave out a single one of these patrons, we must leave out all.

"I understand that some of the patrons are very angry. In fact, I have been told that some of them have threatened to leave town. This is very different from the attitude of the twenty American women who are actual delegates and alternates to the Quinquennial. These women are entitled to tickets, but have refused them in order to have them go as far as possible among our guests."

Segregation Incident Regretted.

Mrs. Swigert regretted the "segregation" of the negroes last night, saying she was unaware of it at the time, and announced that there would be no "segregation, either vertical or horizontal, at the peace and war pageant to be staged in the Auditorium Saturday night.

Mrs. Phillip North Moore, President of the American Council, said that she had given Mrs. Berthune a written agreement that there would be no segregation, but that evidently those in charge of selling the tickes had taken for granted that the customary rules of Washington theatres would be complied with.

Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison the abolitionist, expressed indignation over last night's occurrence.

"I do not blame the colored delegates for being angry," she said. "It is disgusting. I am very disappointed indeed, in the failure of women to make any definite progress toward bringing about peace among men."

The Colored Women's Association has appointed a committee to draft resolutions stating their stand in the matter.

"I is hard o imagine a greater insult to the colored people of the world," said Mrs. Berthune, "it was a disgrace to the United States in the presence of those women from all over the world.

"It was a deliberate violation of the constitution of the International Council. That organization is based upon absolutely racial and religious tolerance.

"We have not heard the last of this. The foreign delegates, to whom American segregation of colored people is a strange, incomprehensible thing, are very angry over it."

"Attempts have been made to give the impression that our jubilee singers acted on the spur of the moment when they refused to appear last night. Due warning was given by this organization a week ago that this was exactly what would happen if there was any attempt at segregation."

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MAY 6, 1925

NEGRO DELEGATES DECIDE TO REMAIN

Will Not Bolt the Women's Council in Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Negro delegates to the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women were pledged to-day to attend its remaining sessions despite a disturbance occasioned last night when 200 negro singers refused to appear in a musical program because of segregation in the audience of negro visitors.

The negroes left in a body when Hallie Q. Brown, former president of the National Association of Colored Women, spokesman for the singers, announced cancellation of the engagement.

Officials of the council expressed regret over the incident and disclaimed any responsibility. It developed that a ticket seller, who said he had received no orders in the matter, sold the negroes seats in only one section of the convention hall.

The singers arranged to give their program, consisting of negro spirituals of the 1860 period, at a theater to-day while the council turned to its first general business session, with an executive committee meeting called to consider a resolution aimed to reduce the production of opium and the coca leaf.

Discrimination—1925. D.C.

Hoot Actress From Theatre In Washington

Talented Comedienne Forced to Leave Stage of Million Dollar Theatre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Ismay Andrez, a talented comedienne was railroaded out of the show on account of her color at the new million dollar Earle Theater, a Keith vaudeville house which opened last week.

Miss Andrez, a young artist of unique ability, was recently acquired by a white act known as Harvard and Lynn, having been placed there under contract for 42 weeks work at a salary of $60 per week. The contract was negotiated by Billy Pierce Booking offices in New York.

The opening bill for the beautiful Earle Theater was especially prepared and Miss Andrez's act was considered a head-liner. When she appeared at the stage entrance the stage hands and theater employes mistook her for a maid, but to their surprise she finally appeared on the stage to rehearse her part with her white co-partners. Like a flash the entire personnel of the theater flamed with indignation. The stage manager refused her a dressing room. Misses Howard and Lynn went to her assistance by sharing their room, but this was objected to but the plucky young actress managed to prepare herself under the circumstances and made her appearance at the opening performance. The ushers are said to have warned the audience of what was about to happen and when Miss Andrez came out she was greeted with howling, hisses and untimely remarks. She appeared at two performances and after the manager decided, it best to discontinue her services, she was released with a full week's salary and fare to New York.

AGAINST THE PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

Tells How to Evade Civil Service Jim Crow Necessity

Washington, D. C. Jan. 12.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Dean Kelly Miller, Howard University, in a weekly statement to newspapers gives the history of an industrial effort made by him to have eradicated the photographic Jim Crow system in the federal departments in this city. Correspondence is shown between Mr. Miller and the White House and officials of the Civil Service Reform League and the Civil Service Commission.

Officers of the commission in answer to letters from Dean Miller claimed that photographs of applicants were necessary to prevent impersonation and fraud. They also disclosed that these pictures had never been used to discriminate. Mr. Miller charges that they have and, while admitting the necessity of preventing frauds and impersonations, suggests that identification could be made more scientifically and with less injury to Negro citizens with finger prints.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE INTRODUCED TO "JIM CROW"

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The ever prevalent Jim Crow system existing in various departments of the government here again bobbed up Monday when Frank B. Kellogg, newly appointed secretary of state, issued orders to the chief clerk of the department that he would receive all employees of the department in Tuesday. Instead of walking on foot to the state department, state department officials had a motor car waiting for them. The white employees were set for 10 o'clock and the colored employees would be called about 4:15. There are 50 members of our group working in this office and most of them, including one who have been in the service for over 20 years, declined the invitation of the secretary of state in answer to the discrimination which they are trying to end.

MARATHONERS TOLD COLOR IS BAR

(By H. Scott)

As many of us stood on the various streets Tuesday morning waiting for a glimpse of the participants in the marathon race staged by The Washington Post, few of us realized that another discrimination tragedy had been written. Little did we think that The Post would foster an athletic event with President Coolidge as the guest of honor, and lower the bar on men of color. When no colored athletes were seen in the parade we concluded that none had tried to enter. But such is not the case.

Two colored athletes—William Fauntroy and William Anderson—with long distance running ambition and experience, made application to compete in The Post's marathon on the strength of the announcement to that the race was open to all.

They clipped a coupon from The Post and mailed it to the Sports Department, and in return received an entry blank for the race and an application for membership in the Amateur Athletic Union. The A. A. U. blank was filled out and along with 25 cents mailed to the chairman of the registration committee in Baltimore. In return Anderson and Fountry received membership cards in the A. A. U., the former's card was numbered 259 and the latter 272. Their numbers were put on the marathon entry blanks and reutrned to the Post.

No other requirements were necessary according to The Post, to qualify them for the marathon. Neither the A. A. U. nor marathon application blanks made any reference to color. In fact Anderson stated on his blank that he wanted to represent the Dunbar Night School while Fauntroy put the Buffalo Athletic Club down as his club.

On February 8th, The Post announced a 5-mile trial race at the Georgetown University track. The colored entrants believing the race an open affair, went to the University were allowed to dress, and then politely told by The Post's Sports Editor that the race was under the auspices of the Aloysius Club and furthermore that Georgetown officials would not consent for them to run over their track on account of their color. The Post's representative told them that he would consult the runners and see if they objected to them competing in the marathon, and notify them.

No word was received from the Sports Editor of The Post and on the morning of the race, Anderson and Fauntroy, journeyed to the House Office Building, as per instructions in The Post, donned their running togs, went before the doctors who put their official physical examination "O.K." on them with the phrase "You are fit."

While they were making their way to the checker room to receive an identification number, the final act in the tragedy was written. They encountered The Post's Sports Editor who greeted them with these words: "Sorry, you boys can't run. The boys object and you can't break up my race."

The colored runners could possibly have raced anyhow unofficially but they quietly withdrew.

FOREIGN WHITE WOMEN CONDEMN THE COLOR ISSUE

Attend Colored Church And Voice Their Protest At Seating Arrangement In Washington Auditorium.

EXPRESS INDIGNATION OVER UNPLEASANTNESS

(Washington Bureau)

Washington, D. C., May 15—Sunday morning, May 10, six prominent white delegates hailing from England, France and Germany, attended the morning service at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church in Washington, D. C., and after the regular sermon, voluntarily stood up in a body and, led by Lady Knott Knowles of England, requested this opportunity to openly protest against the outrageous insult offered hundreds of respectable colored Americans who, (in direct violation of a written understanding signed by the President of the National Council of Women) were unexpectedly "Jim Crowed" in the seating arrangement at Washington Auditorium on the evening of May 5, which evening was dedicated to "American Music" in honor of the 7th Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women. Part I of the program consisted of Native Indian Music; Part II was to have presented the Negro Spirituals; other parts of the program included orchestral selections and other classical music. But when Miss Hallie Q. Brown, who had staged a magnificent scene showing the development of Negro Music, found out that hundreds of members of her race had been Jim Crowed in the balcony, two hundred of her singers, after a stirring, dignified and eloquent rebuke delivered by Miss Hallie Q. Brown to the entire audience, refused to sing a line and they walked out in a body, as did also practically every one of the hundreds of colored patrons who had paid as high as $2 a seat for their tickets under the publicity announced understanding that no race prejudice would be shown in the seating arrangement.

Many of the foreign delegates voiced and otherwise showed their disapproval of such an unwarranted insult offered loyal colored Americans in their own land of the free and the home of the brave.

BROOKLYN [illegible]
MAY 9, 1925

RACIAL ISSUE RISES TO PERPLEX WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Sale of Pageant Tickets to Negroes Stirs White Seatholders to Protest.

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Storm clouds hovered again today over the convention of the International Council of Women.

Having heard reports that American patriotic societies represented in the council might withdraw if the council's program developed pacifistic tendencies, convention officials had also another "race discrimination" problem to deal with.

Spokesmen for the patriotic societies denied that any of the organizations had already withdrawn, but it was pointed out that strategic positions within the council are held by women of pacifist leanings.

Tickets Sold to Negroes.

While purchasers of tickets to [illegible] earlier in the week was explained that the resolution night's pageant of peace and war which caused 200 negro singers to would first have to be submitted to were said to be requesting refunds because negroes were withdraw from the program. the 42 organizations making up the seats in all parts of the auditorium being sold. Prospects that the National Association of Colored Women would The negro visitors had been assured there would be no repetition of the race discrimination as a result of the segregation effected at a musical entertainment earlier in the week was explained that the resolution would first have to be submitted to the 42 organizations making up the American Council.

Who Gave Discrimination Order?

Rumor has it that the manager or superintendent of the Washington Terminal has asked for 40 men to displace the present corps of Red Caps at Union Station. Rumor also says that the reason for the dissatisfaction with the present force is the disappearance of an order from the "Order Book," which told the Red Caps not to take colored travelers to the dining room at Union Station, an order which every man signed as noting and agreeing to obey. Washington Eagle

For some time there has been a growing movement to segregate colored passengers at Union Station, in the service and seating in the dining and lunch rooms. Many people from over this country have found it convenient, and almost necessary, to eat at the station, either before leaving on a train or upon landing here. The waiters have often invited people to seats in the rear of the lunch room, and for long they were conducted behind a screen in the dining room. Then came the order, and its disappearance from the book after it had been signed. 4-11-25

The public owes it to the Red Caps to protest any discipline of them for an alleged removal of the order. There seems to be no proof that any of the force removed the order; and if we allow such seeming guilt to cause men to lose their positions, we make it impossible to discover what is wrong in businesses and departments which are unfair to our group.

The power over a man's will is the power over his subsistence, and that fact has operated to make many men and women submit to injustice and put the traveling public in embarrassing situations, both in the service in dining rooms and on the separate coaches.

The hour has struck to banish all segregation from Washington. The hour has struck for the business and independent men and women of this city to fight segregation as never before. The separate coach must be banished from this city. Men must know that the Capital of the Nation is at least one place where a man is a man under the law.

We shall be ashamed to face men and women from the South and from the North if we do not do our full duty in this matter of making the Capital of this Nation—which exists under the Constitution guaranteeing freedom from discrimination because of race, color, or previous condition—free, indeed, and fair in its treatment of all men.

The Red Caps must not lose their jobs, and we have our job cut out for us.

A test case carried through the courts would end this vicious practice.

RACE MUSICIANS WALK OUT AT MUSIC FESTIVAL

In Statement Hallie Q. Brown Says "We Could Not Submit to This Ostracism" and Humiliation Before Foreign Women

(Preston News Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Over 200 colored singers from the Richmond Treble Clef, Howard University Glee Club, Hampton Institute Choir, and the Howard University Choral Society refused to appear on the program at the All-American music festival of the International Council of Women in the new auditorium Tuesday night because of the segregation of Negres in the balcony of the building.

When it came time for the singers to appear Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of Wilberforce, O., who had arranged for the appearance of the singers at the invitation of Mrs. David Allen Campbell, chairman of the evening, came out before the curtain and announced that the singers had left the auditorium because of a misunderstanding as to the seating of colored persons in attendance.

It is understood that a specific complaint had been communicated to the singers by Mrs. Hunton, wife of an American consular representative at San Antoine, France, and Mrs. Mayme E. Jones, whose daughter, Miss Juanita Jones, was to have danced in the performance.

Miss Brown Alleges Humiliation.

In a formal statement later in the evening Miss Brown said:

"I was appointed in 1923 to arrange the music of the colored group for May 5, at the International Council of Women, to be held in Washington, May 4 to 14. I came to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Coolidge, for I directed the colored women's political activities throughout the United States and felt we must represent them during the event-ful week. At great expense to myself and others I remained in the city, except for a few weeks, gathering the singers from various organizations and cities to take part in this program.

"This being a great international movement, we had no idea that such a thing as segregation could ever enter the arrangement. We had secured such noted characters as J. Henry Lewis and Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, one of the noted composers of America; Prof. Roy Tibbs, of Howard University, and others of note to participate in the music. Judge our surprise when we learned that there was to be segregation at the capital of the United States, where we would least expect it, against a group of the nation's constituents who have been faithful, loyal and patriotic to this great Government.

"We felt we could not submit to this ostracism, and though we had two hundred noted singers, with voices unsurpassed, to participate, when we found the segregation existed, we could not be humiliated in the eyes of the foreign women who had come to believe that America was the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Seats were sold to colored persons on the left side of the hall only. The musicians from Howard University, Hampton and other institutions declared that the arrangement constituted despicable segregation and was exceedingly reprehensible to them.

Negro delegates were seated Tuesday night on the orchestra floor of the auditorium, as they have been since the opening of the council.

It is said that before finally dismissing his men, Prof. Nathaniel Dett, director of Hampton Institute choir, got into communication with Chief Justice William Howard Taft, Chairman of the Trustees of Hampton Institute, to get his advice. Later in the evening, the Chief Justice said someone had called him in the matter, but as he did not know the circumstances, he would have to be excused from commenting on it in any way. Prof. Dett, it is said, also tried to get Hampton Institute directly by long distance telephone.

Mrs. Phillip North Moore, president of the United States Council, expressed great regret that the incident had occurred, and said that council officials had nothing to do whatever with the seating arrangements of the music festival, as the business side of the festival had been handled by a local firm.

Mrs. Moore admitted that she had given written assurance that there would be no segregation at the council to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Daytona, Fla., president of the National Association of Colored Women, of which she is a life member and patron. "I certainly intended that this agreement should hold," Mrs. Moore said, "and it should have held for the entertainment, which is as much a part of the council program as the business meetings. No instructions were given to the firm that handled the tickets by the council officials and we never anticipated any such difficulty as has arisen, nor did we have anything to do with the arrangement of the seating for the night's performance."

Negroes had paid $500 for tickets but the money was refunded.

Discrimination -1925.

D.C.

KEEP TO THE FACTS

Almost daily we hear a different version of the cause which prompted the quiet retirement of our people from the new auditorium in Washington when it appeared that segregation had been practiced, or tolerated by officers responsible for the programs rendered at the INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. In one locality we hear that they retired for one cause, and in another locality we hear that the cause of the retirement was something else and there seems to be confusion as to why our people retired from the auditorium. Pittsburgh Courier

Miss Hallie Q. Brown led the exodus. At least Miss Brown should know why she led the general retreat from the auditorium. She says that "we felt that we could not submit to the ostracism when we found that segregation existed." She said the humiliation was all the greater because it was presented before the very eyes of foreign ladies who had been led to believe that America is the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." We accept Miss Brown's explanation and offer our deepest congratulations if she led the exodus rather than sit supinely by and permit the best representatives we have to be segregated in the eyes of representatives from foreign countries, where a citizen is a citizen regardless of his color or style of his clothes.

If, after all these years of training we have not yet learned what humiliation means, what ostracism means, what open scorn and contempt mean, we have been poor students indeed, and it would be better to discontinue our education. 5-23-25

Preparations for the occasion had been in the making for years, and the best talent we have had been collected to render a musical program which would convince the world of our mastery of the art of music, but the officials, or the management of the auditorium, evidently desired that the world should see our accomplishments set aside by the serpent of prejudice and segregation. Someone evidently intended to see the finest musicians of the world segregated as suitable compensation for their achievement. Someone wanted to emphasize to the representatives of foreign countries that achievement in America is entitled to recognition, respect and suitable reward only when it is found wrapped in Caucasian skin. Rather than submit to segregation, and thereby lend color to the suspicion in foreign countries that we are satisfied with our lot in this color-infected country. Miss Brown and her courageous followers led the way out to God's great out-of-doors.4 We commend the impulse that inspired the action.

Under the rules of the International Council, the next meeting in the United States of America cannot take place sooner than forty years. Forty years would be a long time to spend in prison, but it will be just about the time necessary to so remodel the American mind and conscience as to make this country a suitable meetin gplace when its turn is reached on the calendar of the council. It will take just about forty years to make ready a place in the United States for a wholesome, whole-hearted entertainment of the cosmopolitan ladies and gentlemen of the other nations of the world. Let there be no more discussion as to the causes which led our people to retire from the auditorium. Miss Brown has given us the truth. Let us keep to the facts.

[illegible] EAGLE
MAY 8, 1925

AN EMBARRASSING RACE ISSUE.

It must have been a strange spectacle for hundreds of women from abroad at the session of the International Council of Women in Washington when 150 negro singers from Howard, Hampton, and some other schools for colored people walked out of the hall refusing to carry out the program because there had been discrimination against their race in the distribution of tickets and negroes had been virtually segregated in the gallery, though they had paid the price of better seats. The Sioux braves "in full regalia," led by Chief Iron Crow, now 75 years old, got applause without producing any controversial sensation.

That a policy of no discrimination against colored persons had been pledged is not denied. Mrs. Philip Moore, president of the National Council and hostess-in-chief, confirms the pledge and denies responsibility for what had been done. Apparently nobody is inclined to blame the negro singers for the course they took.

All over Europe it is understood that Americans have a race prejudice unknown in older lands save as imported by tourists from this country. London has never indulged such prejudice against dark skins save where Americans congregate. Paris knows no discrimination at all. Our attitude is unquestionably an inheritance from slavery days which has no sympathy abroad. Lady Aberdeen must, of course, regret the friction at the council, but she cannot help seeing that it was inevitable

200 Women March Out Protesting Segregation

Washington, D. C.—Some 200 singers from the Howard Glee Club, Hampton choir, Howard Choral Society and Richmond Treble Clef quit the All-American Music Festival of the International Council of Women, Wednesday night, as a protest to race segregation in the balconies. Pan-American 5-9-25

Miss Hallie Q. Brown took the stage before the monster crowd when the singers' turn came and announced that she had a written agreement guaranteeing no segregation at the meeting. This agreement, she said, had been broken, and her singers would not perform. Baltimore Afro.

Following this, all colored persons who had been placed on one side of the balcony arose and left demanded their money back at the ticket office.

The white chairman of the meeting admitted the no segregation agreement and blame was assumed by the ticket seller, who said he usually put all colored people together.

Dr. Nathaniel Dett wired Hampton and Chief Justice Taft before he withdrew.

Segregation, Like Lynching, Must Go

Associated Negro Press.
Staff Correspondence

Washington, D. C., May 20—The incident of segregation in Washington during the world-wide gathering of women, in which Miss Hallie Q. Brown emerged bring lasting honors and prestige to the race, renders the most important service to human progress that has occurred within a decade. The story of the incident—or epoch—has been told around the world, literally, and even Washington is still talking. 5-22-25

An analysis of conditions that brought this situation about may be regarded as timely; a mention of the Hallie Q. Brown background is not amiss. Miss Brown is one of the most notable women of the race. She comes from an illustrous family, all of whom have been an honor to the race. Her brother, the late Jere A. Brown, of Cleveland, was once a member of the Ohio legislature. The family home is in Wilberforce, Ohio, where Miss Brown's mother lived to be almost 100 years old. Miss Brown is one of the first graduates of Wilberforce University and taught there for many years. She has always been public spirited, has traveled all over the United States and in many parts of Europe, where she was always honored for her culture and attainments. Miss Brown last year just closed a four years term as President of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. That Miss Brown was in position to speak representatively and effectively, is unquestioned.

Segregation Began Under Taft.

Segregation, as a menacing institution, began under President William Howard Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States. This fact has been repeatedly brought out in stories of the Associated Negro Press. The segregation continued, and reached its loftiest rottenness under Woodrow Wilson; it has somewhat abated but was not discontinued under President Harding, or as is evident, has not ceased under President Coolidge. Washington, as capital of the nation should set the example for the rest of the country, and does, very largely. It is within easy memory of many when there was no challenging segregation in Washington. The government sets the example, and all other divisions of the city follow. Southern democratic feeling has brought about the present conditions, aided by renegade Republicans of the north.

Segregation as a system, is so nauseating to self-respecting people that it stirs the deepest protests of the soul. New York, Chicago, and many other cities are examples of communities where there can be fair treatment

A Crisis Is Approaching

tion with courageous black men and women must rise to the import whole fool business could be stopped in public places without anyone being disturbed, except narrow minded Southerners. Colored America does not accept the dictum that "it is a white man's country," and proceeds o demand justice at all times and in all places. Those with a vision, and even withblack women in the know. There is no hesi- PLOYEES WHO PRACTICE SEGREce of the occasion, according to over night. ALL GOVERNMENT EMcy in saying that President Coo GATION OR AID IT, SHOULD BE ge, above all others, should set the DISCHARGED INSTANTER, it is ample. By setting his good New maintained. It is further maintained gland foot down on segregation in that Senators or members of Congress who have been an honor to the race, the incident serves as a vehicle to convey idge, abthe seriousness of the aproach. White examplemen and white women, in communica England

gress who are holding office by the backing of colored votes, should be held to strict accountability in helping to enforce and exact justice. If they fail, the ballot should be used against them, it is declared. It is argued that there are no exceptions to this rule; that it is not a threat, but a mere statemenf of fact. If Washington sets the example, other parts of the country will cheerfully follow.

The world is told that 400,000 former service men, and their families and friends, feel that American hypocrisy in social and political justice should cease. Colored Americans have an enviable record of loyalty, but this loyalty cannot be expected to thrive on segregation, discrimination, and prejudice, declare these people. Segregation, like lynching, must go. Colored America is delcaring with resounding voices that can be heard in all crevices of the Capitol and in all nooks and corners of the White House.

U. S. CITIZENSHIP DENIED JAPANESE EVEN IF SOLDIER

Washington, D. C., May 25.—[Special.]—Japanese are not entitled to become citizens of the United States, even though they have served in the armed forces of this country, according to a decision handed down for the United States Supreme court today by Associate Justice Butler. Chief Justice Taft dissented from the opinion, but did not deliver any written difference.

The case concerned Yidomitau Toyota, who was born in Japan and entered the United States in 1913. Justice Butler's opinion stated that Toyota served substantially all that time, up to 1923, in the coast guard service, which was a part of the naval force nearly all the time the United States was in the world war.

Toyota received eight or more honorable discharges, some of them for service during the war. On May 14, 1921, he filed a petition for naturalization in the federal court in Massachusetts. The petition was granted and the naturalization certificate awarded. The present case then arose on a petition to cancel the certificate on the ground that it was illegally procured.

EVELYN HUNT IN THE HERALD

There was the excitement over the Negroes at the American music festival Tuesday evening.

* * *

In the first place, all of the Negroes did no tleave because the darkies had been segregated in the gallery just as they have always been at every gathering held in Washington since I can remember at least. As such has always been the case this sudden excitement about the Negroes being given seats in the gallery tends one to believe the statements made by many that all the talk and complaints about it Tuesday evening was stirred up by a Bolshevik communist group worknig on the quiet. Surely if they had hoped to get any nice peopl to attend the music festival they had to segregate the darkies to the gallery for in this decidedly southern town every lady in the house would have walked out if she had found herself seated next to a colored person. And as I started to say all of the Negroes did not leave early by any means; a great many departed only after the close of the program. The whole thing was certainly a tempest in a teapot. The ticket agent only did what has been done in this town always.

PAPER INSULTS COLORED WOMEN BOYCOTT RESULTS

Local Daily Insults Colored Women—Action Resented by Boycott of Paper

Boycott of the Washington Herald is rapidly developing following issuance of last Sunday's edition with the most glaring evidence of recidivism that has ever been exhibited in the columns of the public press by a moron sob-sister, so-called society writer, Evelyn Hunt.

The Hunt woman referred to colored women in the audience at the auditorium last week as "darkies" and stated that no nice people could be found to attend the musicale there if it had been known that Negroes would be seated indiscriminately throughout the audience.

This statement was seized upon by associations of colored college women, sororities, and fraternal organizations among the sex, and every member, during the week, who had subscribed for the paper in the drive last summer, either telephoned to the main office cancellation of the subscription or mailed the managing editor direction to discontinue.

The managing editor, H. H. Stansbury, said to be on his last legs, whatever that is, hails from Atlanta, Ga. This fact aolne explains the character of women employed on the staff of the hysterical news sheet.

It is the intention of women of the sororities, together with fraternal leaders among them, to inform advertisers of their boycott of t ppheare of their boycott of the paper through fraternal, school and church organizations. The following letter was sent to Stansbury by members of one of the leading Howard sororities:

IS A CRISIS APPROACHING

Segregation, Like Lynching, Must Go.

(Staff Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., May 22—(For The Associated Negro Press)—The incident of segregation in Washington during the world-wide gathering of women, in which Miss Hallie Q. Brown emerged bring lasting honor and prestige to the race, renders the most important service to human progress that has occurred within a decade. The story of the incident—or epoch—has been told around the world, literally and even Washington is still talking.

An analysis of conditions that brought this situation about may be regarded as timely; a mention of the Hallie Q. Brown background, is not amiss. Miss Brown is one of the most notable women of the race. She comes from an illustrious family, all of whom have been an honor to the race. Her brother the late Jere A. Brown, of Cleveland, was once a member of the Ohio legislature. The family home is in Wilberforce, Ohio, where Miss Brown's mother lived to be almost 100 years old. Miss Brown is one of the first graduates of Wilberforce University and taught there for many years. She has always been public spirited, has traveled all over the United States and in many parts of Europe, where she was always honored for her culture and attainments. Miss Brown last year closed a four years term as President of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. That Miss Brown was in a position to speak representatively and effectively, is unquestioned.

SEGREGATION BEGAN UNDER PRESIDENT TAFT

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A CRISIS IS APPROACHING

Those with vision, and even with conservative expression, declare there is acrisis on in the matter of human justice. This Washington auditorium indident serves as a vehicle to convey the seriousness of the approach. Religious prejudice intolerable; race prejudice is equally so. Courageous white men and white women, in connection with courageous black men and black women, must rise to the importance of the occasion, according to those in the know. There is no hesitancy in saying that President Coolidge, above all others, should set the example. By setting his good New England foot down on segregation in the departments, it is maintained, the whole fool business could be stopped over night. All government employees who practice segregation or aid it or acquiesce in it should be discharged instanter, it is maintained. It is further maintained that Senators or members of Congress who are holding office by the backing of colored votes, should be held to strict accountability in helping to enforce equal and exact justice. If they fail, the ballot should be used against them, it is declared. It is argued that there are no exceptions to this rule; that it is not a threat, but a mere statement of fact. If Washington sets the example, other parts of the country will cheerfully follow.

The world is told that 400,000 former service men, their families and friends, feel that American hypocracy in social and political justice should cease. Colored Americans have an enviable record of loyalty but this loyalty cannot be expected to thrive on segregation, discrimination and prejuidce, declare these people. Segregation, like lynching must go, Colored America is declaring with resounding voices that can be heard in all crevices of the Capitol and in all nooks and corners of the White House.

Discrimination — 1925.

D.C.

COLONEL SHERRILL'S POLICY

Since his appointment in 1921 by the late President Harding, Colonel C. O. Sherrill, a North Carolinian, has set his heart and soul on making Washington, the Capital of a Great Republic, a city in which segregation, discrimination and their attendant evils may obtain without reservation; and "white supremacy" may reign unhampered. He says Washington segregated baseball diamonds, tennis courts and golf links. He played jim crow signs in Rock Creek Park for the Easter holidays in 1922. He considered Colored Washington's race unworthy, so debased, so inferior, that he could do no other than provide separate accommodation for them at the Lincoln Memorial Dedication, despite the fact that P. B. Hinton appeared on the program. He has seized every opportunity which presented itself to give segregation a free rein in the District of Columbia. He has called to his support, Representative William C. Lankford of Georgia to declare law enforcement and race segregation that Washington may be made a "city beautiful" and a city "decent."

Washington Tribune

Segregation has long wished for in Washington. Whenever there has appeared an opportunity to impress the necessity of this upon the District authorities, he has not failed to avail himself of it. When the District Commissioners were on record, for instance, as being in favor of providing appropriate bathing facilities for citizens of the District, Sherrill seized it as a loophole through which he might bring his pet segregated park—into Washington, saying that "the best place for the colored beach is undoubtedly at Jones Point, where a considerable tract of land could be acquired at low figures and an ideal park could be created not only for bathing, but for various other recreational activities for the colored people."

6-13-25.

First of all, we protest against anything and everything which bears the color of segregation. We have fought and will continue to fight jim crowed parks and beaches. We will continue our fight against a segregated beach on the ground that such a condition has no place in a democratic nation, and realizing this, the organic law provides a bathing facilities in the Tidal Basin without mentioning colored people. And secondly, because at Jones Point—as well as at every point of the District of Columbia as Buzzard Point—the water as well as the surroundings generally are extremely unsanitary.

Washington D.C.

Buzzard Point was formerly a dumping ground for the refuse of the city. It is located on the Anacostia River just below the sewage pumping station, where the sewage of all South Washirgton is discharged into the river. Moreover it is in direct line of the down river flow of the waste and everything else which might come into the river from the Navy Yard and the gas plant located a little way above it. To make this a sanitary place for bathing would necessitate the removal of these disease dumping points or the shunting of the flow—a method too costly to consider.

Chlorination would not do, for it would require chlorine in such an amount as to be injurious to bathers. It is about four miles from the bulk of the Negro population and at least three-quarter miles from the nearest car or bus line.

There should be no more segregation in bathing facilities than there is in public parks and libraries. Both come under the same Department of Government, a department which does not give Sherrill the right, by law or otherwise, to "force" jim crow conditions upon Washington's Colored population. He is an appointee of the President of the United States and, therefore, is expected to reflect the views of the Head of the Nation. If President Coolidge does not believe that segregation is best for Washington, he should dispose of Colonel C. O. Sherrill's services on the ground that the latter's policy is a gross insult to one-fourth of Washington's population.

6-25-25

Washington Tribune

Post-Office Is Recovering From Burleson Regime

(Columbian Press Bureau)

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Times have been changing in Uncle Sam's big post-office department since the Burleson regime passed away, when the ousting of Negro employees of all grades, either in open violation of the civil service laws or tricky evasion of them was the pet pastime of the days since which time Postmaster General New has substituted efficiency for effacement in personnel and on the payroll. One of the popular methods of the elimination of Negro employees during the Burleson administration was to transfer groups of ten or fifteen Negro clerks at a time to branch post-offices which it had decided to abolish. Upon the abolishment of these branches, of course, the services of the colored employees would be automatically discontinued. Since 1921, however, under 2 Republican Presidents and a Republican Postmaster - General, whose heart is wrapped up in the public service of the United States Post-Office, mail carriage efficiency has again been put in the foreground, and Uncle Sam's Negro personnel has grown in numbers and in grade.

In Washington, for instance, under Postmaster W. H. Mooney, the Negro force has been augmented by not a few competents from the civil service lists. Substitutes now receive equitable time allotments, with reasonable expectation of steady salaries and advancement, as the occasion permits, to the permanent force. Special clerks receiving $2,000 and upwards abounds in cities of large mail traffis, and more important posts, such as superintendents and postmasters are frequently held by capable Negroes.

From Washington, a colored official, Mr. John D. Gainey, Assistant Chief Clerk-at-Large, engages in important field work in the interest or the railway mail service, and, particularly, the many Negro clerks who skillfully handle the mail on board fast trains. Under Postmaster General New 20,391 Negro employees are daily engaged in handling the country's mail, for which service they receive an approximate annual total income of $28,359,376; and it is probable that no more contented, higher paid group of race workers can be found, at this time, in any of the government departments. This is indeed different from the Burleson regime.

"WHAHT FOLKS FUST"

By WILLIAM PICKENS

For The Associated Negro Press.

All God's Chillun Got Appetites

Therefore, before I start on that journey down into Virginia, I will stop here at the lunch room of the Union Station in Washington, D. C. It is not quite my lunch time yet, but it is better to eat a bit early than to have my digestion hampered by anger at being permitted to eat only after all the whites have finished on that diner on my way to Richmond. I have a parlor car ticket to Richmond, but that will make no difference; I will not be allowed to go into the dining car when the white passenger who will have the seat right in front of me, will be permitted to go,—for when I cross the Potomac I'll be in the land of "Whaht Folks Fust." They can ride in the parlor seat next to mine, but somehow they can't eat in one end of the dining car while I eat in the other. I suppose they know the philosophy of that. I don't. Anyhow, I'll check my bags and go into the station lunch room here where I can time my eating by my own appetite, and not by theirs.

I go into the lunch room and find a vacant seat half way down the counter, where there was plenty of space, unoccupied seats remaining on both sides of me.

Then a new problem arises, perhaps I am not far enough down towards the kitchen end of the lunch room counter,—where I have noticed on previous visits the waiters usually toll and direct colored patrons. And all the waiters are colored. I wait a few minutes and get no service; instead of the customary fawning, flattering, hurrying, I-want-a-good-tip attitude, they pass me by, appearing afraid even to look at me, and continue to wait on the whites on the left and right.

Oh, well, I suppose each waiter has a certain section of the counter allotted to him, and the waiter for this section is out, or has not yet noticed me. Many of them know me; here comes one who knows me; I'll question him. Hello! he passes me by, in a hurry, looking the other way.

I have it; they have been ordered on pain of losing their jobs, not to wait on a colored person, or to delay his service at least, unless he sits toward the distant end of the counter; but they are not allowed to say so, so that the lunch room may stay "within the law."

"Say, waiter"—

He replied quickly, too quickly,—even before he heard what I was going to say. That's a dead give away for him. And he never stopped and fawned and smiles (as is the custom) but said with a sheepish glance and in as natural and even a voice as he could force: "Er—yo' waiter'll be there pretty soon."

Perhaps that's it. Waiter for this section stepped out and they are not supposed to take his place. Funny arrangement, though, that others do not serve in such emergency. Funny, too, that they do not stop a second and explain. Colored people are too sensitive,—so white people say, conveniently. Perhaps it is true; perhaps I am too sensitive, the regulation may seem unreasonable because I do not know the reason for it. And, "like colored people," I suspect the worst.

I am not quite sure yet. I have experienced a lot of this devilment before. And I always find out before I quit.

But look! the clock hand is moving toward the hour for my train. I will speak to the waiter next to my left,—a degree further toward the far end of the counter:

"Are you serving this section, waiter?"

"Yes, sir!" with a fawn and a bow that was almost a salaam but also

with a tell-tale tone of relief in his voice.

"Well, I'll move there and let you serve me, I can't wait any longer here."

Full of politeness and disarming smiles he grabs napkin, knife, fork spoons. and rushed to lay me a cov er a little further down the counte than I had supposed his "section extended. He is evidently doing al he can to make me comfortable, and at the same time to obey a powerful something else of which he is evi dently afraid.

As I sit down in the new place physically just so commodious and not more than twelve feet from where I was sitting, I am no longe "suspicious" but am now convinced that these colored men are unwill ing and almost helpless tools of ty ranny that attacks their self-respect by making them deny human privi leges to their own skin-color.

First of all an insulted Negro is tempted to feel the greatest resent ment against such colored servants; just as the poor whites erroneously vented their hatred against the black slave of the slave-system. My first feeling is therefore: The idea of colored men allowing themselves to be so used at any price!

I will eat this food and not even give this coward a tip.

But on reflection I ruminate These men are the victims. Cer tainly they cannot scorn their own color. How do I know what re bellion is in their own minds? They are bearing tortures for a living. Perhaps this fellow has a family,— and children. Maybe his baby is just my skin-color. How then could he be a willing abetter of white people in attacking a color which is also worn by the little creature whom he loves better than he loves any other being in the universe. It is silly in me to hate him; I might as well hate the harnessed and bridled horse with which some bully tries to drive over us. This brown man's fight is also my fight, my fight is his fight. This senseless, silly savage thing is our common enemy.

I ask him. Yes, he has a wife and baby, and children in school. How could I ask him to starve them in or der to save me from insult? They also have appetites. I could at least buy food from some other lunch counter,—but, perhaps this is the on ly lunch counter from which they can be fed. All God's Children have appetites.

He gets his tip,—a little bigger one.

But how on God's earth can I get to strike hard at the real devil who is behind this deviltry? What is the use of Calvin Coolidge in this town, anyhow? What is he doing? Per haps having a row with Congress over the question of which white man shall have a certain job. While fundamental democracy is being wrecked and vital human rights are being denied right under their eyes. Why Calvin Coolidge does not even know anything about the vital prob lef of twelve or fifteen million of his own fellow citizens,— and has mighty poor chance ever to find out. He ought to have a Negro among his advisors,—but if we had one, would that one be in the same condition of repression and fear and limitation in which these Negro waiters find themselves?

This color oppression is a common enemy and colored Americans have got to locate its centers and attack together,—colored people of all class es and occupations, and by no means must they allow human temper and misdirected anger to make them waste their shots on each other.

COLORED WOMEN AT THE RALEIGH RESENT INSULT

The color question was sharply injected into the session of the regional conference on child welfare in the Raleigh Hotel this week when Mrs. Louise Roberts, executive secretary of the Washington Council of Social Agencies, informed Mrs. Wright of the Hotel that although sale-colored people to the conference had been solicited and subscribed, they were not to be present.

Mrs. Hunter and Miss L. Perry, supervising industrial agent of public and former principal of the School for Negroes at Fayetteville, on the local committee of arrangements for the conference. For two weeks, it appears, they discussed color questions with the and were assured that there would be no discrimination. They were urged to attend the special invitation to Howard University workers and experts in sociology. Until within a few hours of the beginning of the sessions they were assured by Mrs. Roberts that there would be no discrimination at the hotel. Mrs. Laura Perry Glenn, rector of Calvary Episcopal, was notified by Mrs. Edward O. Williams that Mrs. Roberts had informed her that the hotel management could not serve the colored workers because the colored hotel waiters declined to do so.

George Johnson, head waiter at the hotel, stated emphatically that none of his waiters had made such a statement, and that he knew nothing of the controversy. The assistant manager of the hotel stated that it was against the hotel policy to serve colored persons dictated with the white race. Later they changed their statement to indicate that it did not apply to private affairs, and that a regional conference could serve any of its guests whom it pleased.

This put the responsibility of the insult to the colored workers squarely up to Mrs. Roberts, who was finally compelled to admit that she was entirely responsible for the insult and the humiliating manner of its presentation.

Mrs. Glenn and Mrs. Williams, feeling it necessary to withdraw from the sessions, which they had attended at the earnest request of Mrs. Roberts, who seemingly especially enjoins to Howard University people in a position who might be thrown with them, protested immediately the holding of the most important sessions of the state conference at a luncheon where delegates of all people could not participate.

The luncheon in question discussed "The Relation of the Home to Social Work" and "Institutional Care." It was when Mrs. Roberts announced that all were welcome to the lunch con that Mrs. Holmes inquired if colored members were expected and received the word in the negative.

It was made clear to the white dele gates that no colored delegate could eat with white persons, so that what about eating at the Raleigh but that the Grand Lodge and other hotels were available, and that Mr. Roberts' management was entirely to blame. Bishop Settle, R. L. Johnson, and other colored leaders attended the conference after the insult had passed, without joining in the protest.

Washington Eagle 6-6-25

Washington, D.C.

STUDENT DEMANDS TO EAT AT WM. COLLEGE

ONE OF A HUNDRED FOR WHOM NO ROOM AT COMMONS CLUB—SOME WHITE STUDENTS WROTE HIM THAT HE IS NOT WELCOME—FATHER PROTESTS AND PRES. GARFIELD CLAIMS NO DISCRIMINATION

Williamstown, June 2, 1925—Ralph C. Wright, a negro youth of Washington, D. C., Williams College freshman, asserts that he has been discriminated against because of his race, in being deprived of the privilege of eating in the Commons club, a dining place for non-fraternity students. The youth has enlisted the aid of his father, John R. Wright, who has communicated with both Dr. Garfield president of the college, and the several members of the board of trustees.

Under contract of the Commons Club, the building having been erected by the college, it is agreed to be open to membership of all students not members of fraternities, but owing to the large number of students this year, the accommodations are not sufficient to take care of all such students, and young Wright and about 100 others have not been admitted.

In addition to this Wright charges that he has been warned by fellow-students of the white race that his presence in the dining hall is not wanted. He is eating at a private place.

The Commons Club entered into contract with the college agreeing to provide meals for any member of the student body.

John R. Wright, father of the boy, has taken the matter up with the board of trustees of the college.

100 Left Out This Year

A statement reviewing the situation was made public today from an authoritative source as follows:

"The Commons Club entered into a contract with the college at the beginning o fthe year, the first clause of which reads as follows:

"'The privileges of the Commons Club shall be extended to all members of the undergraduate body and their guests and of the college and their guests and to no others.'

"The Commons dining hall and club room were erected by the college for the use of everybody. This year for the first time there were more students than could be accommodated at the club. Therefore, the membership was a matter of choice and a good number probably about 100, and including Wright, who is colored, could not be taken into membership.

Affair Left To Garfield

"Technically they had a right to eat at the club but there was no room there for them. John R. Wright of Washington, D. C. father of Wright took the matter up with the college and Dr. Garfield wrote to him outlining the various phases of the case.

"The father then sent a letter to each member of the board of trustees outlining the correspondence that had passed between him and Dr. Garfield.

"At the trustees' meeting of May 9, 1925, the communication of John R. Wright was considered and after a statement of the case had been made by Dr. Garfield of his position, that all students are entitled to the same rights and privileges and without discrimination, to eat at the Commons Club, it was voted that the communication from Mr. Wright, Sr., of May 2, 1925, be referred to Pres. Garfield with the confidence of the board that he will deal fairly and justly with the matter without discrimination in the treatment of the students concerned."

Brooklyn, Mass. 6-6-25

JIM-CROW GOLF COURSE FACTOR IN FIGHT ON SEGREGATION

The colored residents of Washington present a complex study in psychology—that is some of them; but that number includes financiers, physicians, pharmacists, college professors, lawyers, real estate dealers, architects. In fact, the whole gamut of the so-called better element.

Play "Jim Crow" Golf

Casting aside their much vaunted self-respect, men high in business and professional circles have adopted "jim crow" golf as a sport and are submitting gleefully to segregation on account of race and are making ineffective the protests of others against other forms of segregation and discrimination.

There are not less than six public golf courses in the District of Columbia. They are in public parks and are maintained by the Government. There is one eighteen-hole course in East Potomac Park, a nine-hole course in Rock Creek Park, two nine-hole courses in West Potomac Park, one nine-hole course at the Lincoln Memorial, and one practice course on the polo field. Only one of these, however, the nine-hole course at the Lincoln Memorial, is open to colored persons.

Lieutenant Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, lately of North Caroima, now the superintendent of public buildings and parks, is responsible for the institution of this segregation, as he was responsible for the placing of "Jim Crow" signs in Rock Creek park when he was forced to take down, and for the segregation at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial. Its continuance

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D.C.

the very men who should be the leaders in in a fight not only to remove every vestige of segregation in the national capital but to get rid of Colonel Sherrill. Their approval of segregation by their use of the course put him in position to say that he is giving the colored people what they want.

6-20-25

Golf Club Organized

Shortly after the establishment of the nin-hole course, to which colored players were restricted, the Riverside Golf Club was organized. The membership fee was two dollars. At the close of the season the club conducted a tournament. Approximately one hundred prominent persons joined this club.

New Club Seeks Members

Now, there is another golf club, "The Citizens Golf Club," seeking members.

This year, still another club was organized, also composed of many men prominent in the affairs of the city. This club, like the first one, plays on the "jim crow" links within the shadows of the Lincoln Memorial. Although many of the so-called leaders are found in the memberships of these two clubs, the men have positively refused to test the authority of Colonel Sherrill to make this discrimination.

It is the accepting of segregation in this form, that always gives Southern Congressmen ground on which to advocate extending segregation and jim-crowism in the Nation's capital. Therefore, instead of most of the leading Negroes bitterly opposing all forms of segregation, many of them are busy furnishing the southerners further evidence of the Negroes' indifference.

BAR SOCIAL WORKERS AT HOTEL FEAST

Welfare League Draws Line at Luncheon

Washington, D. C., June 5.—Prejudice in this city scored another point last Thursday and Friday when the Washington regional conference of the Child Welfare League of America held its sessions at the Raleigh hotel, 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. The welfare workers of our Race were barred from the most important meetings because of the luncheon feature which had been arranged by the committee. All of our welfare workers withdrew from the conference except three probation officers attached to the juvenile court of this city. They were Mrs. Eula Ross Gray, Joseph I. Johnson and F. T. Settles.

Southerners Present

The conference began on Thursday and ended on Friday. Representatives from the states of Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia were present. Among the important lectures delivered at the luncheon were by C. C. Carstens, of New York City, and Samuel S. Solender of Baltimore, Md. Members of our Race had been invited to all meetings, but on Wednesday, May 27, Mrs. Lucy M. Holmes, one of the most prominent social workers of the city, and affiliated with the board of children guardians, received a note from the committee of arrangements which read: "The two regional conference luncheons are not open to Colored workers for the reason that the Raleigh hotel does not serve meals to Colored." The matter was taken up with the management, but to no avail.

Protest Is Made

Mrs. Laura Bruce Glenn in charge of the Rhode Island Ave. office of the Associated charities, upon receiving the information wrote a very strong letter to the committee of arrangements in conference luncheon at the Raleigh.

After the opening of the meet on last Thursday morning when it was definitely decided that our Race would not be admitted to the luncheon conference Mrs. Holmes protested the discrimination and announced her withdrawal with that of 35 other workers who retired from the conference. The three probation officers remained, indicating their acceptance of the discrimination.

CIVIL SERVICE COMM. AWAITS PHOTO PROTEST

The United States Civil Service Commission will take no action on the question of abolishing the use of photographs as a means of identification until the National Alliance of Postal Employees, which recently held its biennial convention here, in some manner places the subject before the Commission, says William C. Deming president of the Civil Service Commission.

Resolution Expunged

Mr. Deming, however, is under the impression that the Alliance adopted a resolution criticizing the use of photographs and that it will sooner or later present the question to the Civil Service Commission officially.

Upon investigation it was learned that this resolution was expunged from the records in an executive session of the Alliance when it was stated that President Coolidge would issue an executive order abolishing the use of photographs as a means of identification.

The issuance of such an executive order is regarded by Government officials as very improbable, inasmuch as the Civil Service Commission believes that the use of photographs is the only effective and practicable means of identification and would hardly recommend the substitution of the finger-print method.

Commission's Views

The views of the Civil Service Commission with respect to the use of photographs were sent out in a letter to A. L. Glenn, former president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, who took up this question with the President. His letters were referred to the Commission, which replied in part as follows:

"There seems to be no question that identification is necessary in connection with examinations for the Federal civil service. The Commission's experience before and after the requirement of photographs has proved this point. The identification is necessary to prevent impersonation in examinations, which was frequent before the use of photographs.

"The Commission adopted the use of photographs because it seemed the only effective and practicable means of identification. The use of the finger-print system requires the services of experts. The Commission's examinations are held, and appointments therefrom are made, at approximately 3,500 cities and towns, sometimes in rural communities. This seems to preclude the general adoption of the finger-print system by the Civil Service Commission. The Commission also holds examinations in the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone Hawaii, and Alaska. The applications represent many races, including Indians.

No Discrimination

"Of course, there is no discrimination against Negroes in the examinations. The Commission has no evidence that there is discrimination in appointment. If, however, appointing officers do discriminate against Negroes now, they could also do so if the requirement of identification were set aside altogether, or if some other means of identification were substituted for photographs. Under the civil-service rules three eligibles are certified for each vacancy in order that the appointing officer may exercise his prerogative of choice when making appointments.

"Appointing officers before definitely making appointments usually endeavor to acquaint themselves concerning the eligible certified, beyond the information included in the examination papers and the application. It is believed that postmasters without exception require the eligibles to appear for an oral interview before appointment is made. There is opportunity for this because almost without exception the eligibles live in or very near the city in which the appointments are to be made. The same situation obtains in the case of rural carriers. In the case of railway postal clerks the registers are made up by States and it is entirely practicable for the railway postal officials to interview the eligibles before offering appointment.

"The use of photographs by the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of establishing identity and preventing impersonation in examinations apparently is the only available effective method."

Discrimination - 1925.

D.C.

"Jim Crow" In Secretary Of State's Office

Washington, D. C.—(A. N. P.)—It has just come to light that, in keeping with the Government of the Secretary of State's office, Frank Bon Kellogg, the new secretary met the 66 colored employees of his office after he had conferred with the whites. This is just a little more Capital City Segregation

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 6, 1925

NEGRO SINGERS QUIT WOMEN'S CONCERT

100 From Hampton, Howard and Tuskegee Charge Segregation by International Council.

RESOLUTIONS URGE LEAGUE

Inclusion of Every Nation Put as Aim of Washington Session—World Court Pressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—One hundred negroes from Richmond and Hampton, Va., and Tuskegee, Ala., students and graduates of Howard and Hampton Universities and the Tuskege School, declined to sing tonight before the International Council of Women, in session here, charging discrimination in that they said they had been segregated in the audience before being called upon to take their part in a program of American music arranged for the foreign delegates.

When the time came for the negroes to sing plantation songs, lullabies and spirituals Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Ohio announced from the stage that they had declined to participate in the program because of their segregation. Thereupon the negroes left the hall and the program continued, including Indian melodies sung by Sioux from the Pine Ridge Agency, period dances and modern American compositions.

Several weeks ago it was declared that the negroes would be permitted to have seats in the body of the audience. When they appeared tonight they were seated together in a space reserved for them, which, it was charged, was apart from the delegates and others of the audience.

Resolutions on World Policy.

During the day's session resolutions were approved in committees of the council, calling upon members to work for the inclusion of all nations in the League of Nations, to urge the adherence of their Governments to the World Court and to accept gradual arms reductions as the only effective approach to general disarmament.

The resolutions, which were passed by the Standing Committee on Peace, together with others from the Committee on Trades and Professions, will be put later before the Council.

The resolution referring to the League said:

"The International Council urges its constituent members to make every effort to promote the highest ideals of the League and to use all their influence to procure the speedy inclusion of all nations."

The resolution on disarmament said that the Council, "while recognizing that general disarmament is the ideal to be aimed at, considers that it might be preceded by a gradual and general reduction of armaments under effective control to be agreed upon by the respective Governments and the League of Nations."

Recognizing also that nations will not agree to disarm until they feel some sense of security, the Council was declared to believe "that the way to establish peaceful relations among nations would be through a policy that regards neighboring peoples as natural friends, not as natural enemies."

Careful study of the protocol drafted by the Fifth Assembly of the League was recommended before the Sixth Assembly takes up the discussion of security and arbitration.

Another resolution requests members of the National Council to urge their Governments to accept, if they have not already done so, the optional clauses in the statute for the Court of International Justice, declaring that they are prepared to accept the jurisdiction of the Court for all disputes that come within the scope o fjuridical decision."

In two other resolutions the National Councils were asked to give earnest attention to the work of the International Labor Bureau, and the hope was expressed that the women of countries where national minorities exist "will endeavor to use all their influence to bring about a good understanding between their respective Governments and the minorities."

Reject Simultaneous Disarming.

A resolution submitted by the Council of the Netherlands asking the endorsement of "simultaneous international disarmament" was voted down.

The German delegates did not support the resolution regarding the League of Nations. The reason assigned for their position by League advocates was that they felt that as Germany was not a member such approval was not wise, and the idea prevailed to some extent that the purpose of the League was to "carry out the Versailles Treaty."

The disarmament resolution finally passed was a composite of that presented by Mrs. George Cadbury of England for the English Council and amended by the French Council.

The Trades and Professions Committee offered resolutions declaring that the International Council "opposes the professional inequality of women and demands for them equal rights and opportunities within the various employments"; "affirms the principles of 'equal pay for equal work,' which signifies that the wages should be established as the basis of the occupation and not on the basis of sex"; "declares itself against any limitations of the work of married women, apart from provisions for maternity," and "desires that the prohibition to work in the weeks before and after confinement be accompanied by a maternity provision."

Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Ethel Smith, two outstanding American workers for protective legislation for women, were present at the meeting.

Miss Margaret Wilson of New York, daughter of the late President, appeared before the Committee on Child Welfare this morning and gave an exposition of the work of the National Committee of Child Welfare, which is to have a conference in New York.

Other committees that met today were those on Morals, Health and Education. The feature of the Quinquennial Sunday evening will be a public mass meeting held by the Committee on Equal Moral Standards at the Washington Hotel, at which Mme. Avril De Sainte-Croix of France will preside. The speakers will include Surgeon Gen. Hugh S. Cumming of the Public Health Service, Surgeon Gen. Merritt W. Ireland of the Army, Mrs. Mira Van Winkle of the Police Department, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General. Cooperating with the committee are the Public Health Service, the American Social Hygiene Association and the District of Columbia Social Hygiene Society.

Mrs. Potts Replies to Dr. Fairchild.

Mrs. Noble Newport Potts, President of the National Patriotic Council, the organization which has publicly questioned the motives of the International Council of Women, replied today to the assertion of Dr. Milton Fairchild, President of the Institute of Character Education, to the effect that there was a Red plot to discredit the International Council and that the National Patriotic Council was being made the unconscious agent for communist agents.

Mrs. Potts said in part:

"We have only sympathy for Dr. Fairchild, who is plainly the innocent smoke screen for those who desire to distract attention from the real facts in the case. The sinister influence which is evidently back of his impressions is well known to many.

"It is a surprise that the women should make Dr. Fairchild their spokesman, and no sensible person will fail to realize that his statements were intended as a blanket.

"No one has decried the high ideals of the women in the Quinquennial, but there are certalniy some whom the patriotic organizations cannot give their endorsement.

"No patriotic American woman will subscribe to the resolution on armament and disarmament as contained in the agenda of the Quinquennial."

DOCTOR REFUSED TICKETS FOR PUBLIC DEBATE.

Agent of Auditorium Says No Provision for Colored People. Great Public Autitorium Begins Career with Segregation.

The ticket agent at the new Washington Auditorium tells Dr. Harris that color is a bun to presence at a public debate on "Capital Punishment."

With a natural interest in so momentious a subject as "Capital Punishment," of which our people are the victims in many criminal cases, and of which Copeland was an outstanding and recent victim, Dr. Edward Harris, 2145 N Street Northwest, made application for tickets for the much advertised Darrow-Stanley debate on the subject, and was refused because of color. The ticket agent, one Joan Keener, unblushingly told Dr. Harris that there was no provision for colored people in the seating plan of the auditorium.

Dr. Harris finding that Colonel Robert N. Harper, president of the District National Bank, was president of the Washington Auditorium, at once wrote to him the letter which follows:

3-14-23

March 10, 1925.

Col. Robert N. Harper,
President, Washington Auditorium,
District National Bank,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Upon making application on this date at the ticket box at the Washington Auditorium for two tickets for the Barrow-Stanley debate to be held there on Saturday evening next, I was promptly informed by a man presumably in charge there, and who was later described to me as one John Keener, that no provisions had been made for colored persons to attend this debate.

Your being the president of the Washington Auditorium, I am addressing you to ascertain if you are aware of and approve of the actions of said Keener as above related which accounts to the segregation of persons on account of racial affiliation.

Awaiting your immediate reply, I am,

Very truly,
Edward F. Harris.

Union R. R. Station Refused Service To Bishop Walls And Mrs. Alleyne

Churchmen May Sue Management For Insult—Lost Three Hours Getting Breakfast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its President, Neval H. Thomas, and Secretary Archibald S. Pinkett, has pledged the entire resources of the organization in legal proceedings against the new Union Station here for its refusal to serve Bishop Walls and the wife of Bishop Alleyne of the A. M. E. Church in the restaurant on Saturday morning.

Bishop Walls and Mrs. Alleyne were refused service in the lunch-room and went to the lunch-room for breakfast. They were told that they had to accept segregated service at the colored end of the room. They immediately called up Bishop E. D. Jones and Attorney S. M. Dudley, who repaired to the station. Mr. J. A. Jackson, editor of the Washington Tribune, arrived on the scene, and the group immediately sought the manager and lodged their protest, only to be refused equality of service. They then went to the station superintendent and presented their case with such courage, stating that they were willing to forego their engagements and wait in the restaurant until they were served, that the station master ordered the manager to serve them. In all they lost three hours in getting their breakfast.

They sent for Messrs. Thomas and Pinkett, who repaired immediately to the station and stated that the Association would give its service towards breaking up this iniquitous practice of insulting colored travelers and colored citizens every time they want so simple a privilege as a meal. Bishop Walls consented to return to Washington Monday when the whole group will have a conference on proceedure for entering the suit. The N. A. A. C. P. is determined to put this insulting practice to the supreme test, as it received numerous complaints from travelers passing through who will not take time to co-operate with the Association in legal action. Its officers feel that Bishop Walls and Mrs. Alleyne have rendered a real service to the race in undergoing inconvenience and insult to break down the practice, and in their willingness to alter their plans to appear in this city when needed for legal proceedings.

Resent 'Jim Crow' in Union Station

Bishop Walls and Mrs. Alleyne Denied Service in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28—The Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., through its president, Neval H. Thomas, and its secretary, Archibald S. Pinkett, has pledged the entire resources in legal proceedings against the new Union Station here for refusal to serve Bishop Walls and the wife of Bishop Alleyne of the A. M. E. Zion Church [illegible]

Saturday morning.

Bishop Walls and Mrs. Alleyne were en route to New York and went to the luncheon for breakfast. They were told that they had to accept segregated service at the colored end of the room. They immediately called up Bishop E. D. Jones and Attorney S. M. Dudley and returned to the station.

Mr. J. A. Jackson, editor of the Washington Tribune, also arrived on the scene, and the group immediately sought the manager and lodged their protest only to be refused equality of service. They then went to the station superintendent and presented their case, stating that they were willing to forego their business engagements and wait in the restaurant until they were served. The station master ordered the manager to serve them. In all they lost three hours in getting their breakfast.

Bishop Walls consented to return to Washington Monday, when the whole group will have a conference on procedure for entering the suit. The N. A. A. C. P. is determined to put this insulting practice to the supreme test, as it receives numerous complaints from travellers passing through who will not take the time to cooperate with the Association in legal action. Its officers feel that Bishop Walls and Mrs. Alleyne have rendered a real service to the race in undergoing inconvenience and insult to break down the practice, and in their willingness to alter their plans to appear in this city when needed for legal proceedings.

It is the belief in general that the charter or franchise under which the old Baltimore and Ohio station operated contained a clause prohibiting any discrimination in that station. As the Union Station properties are operated under the same charter, it should be comparitively easy for this matter to be settled once for all time.

Segregation In D. C. Union Station Stirs Citizens

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 9.—The Washington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its president, Neval H. Thomas and its secretary Archibald S. Pinkett has pledged the entire resources of the organization in legal proceedings against the new Union Station here for its refusal to serve Bishop Walls and the wife of Bishop Alleyne of the A. M. E. Zion Church in the restaurant on Saturday morning.

Bishop Walls and Mrs. Alleyne were en route to New York and went to the lunch room for breakfasts. They were told that they had to accept segregated service at the colored end of the room. They immediately called up Bishop N. D. Jones and Attorney S. M. Dudley, who repaired to the station. Mr. Jackson, editor of the Washington Tribune, arrived on the scene and the group immediately sought out the manager and lodged their protest only to be refused equality of service. They then went to the station superintendent and presented their case with much courage, stating that they were willing to forego their engagements and wait ni the restaurant til they were served. Then the station master ordered the manager to serve them. In all they lost three hours in getting their breakfast.

They sent for Messrs Thomas and Pinkett who repaired immediately to the station and stated that the Association would give its service towards breaking up this iniquitious practice of insulting colored travellers and colored citizens every time they want so simple a privilege as a meal. Bishop Walls consented to return to Washington, Monday when the whole group will have a conference on procedure for entering the suit. The N. A. A. C. P. is determined to put this insulting practice to the supreme test, as it receives numerous complanits from travellers passing through who will not take time to co-operate with the Associa-

Discrimination—1925. Florida.

Florida County Cops Arrest All Race Automobilists

Jacksonville, Fla.—The only way for colored autoists to avoid arrest in this State is to stay in the big cities, advises the **Weekly Sentinel.** It adds:

"The small villages and towns are still far from civilized and at every opportunity give their savagery full play. The Negro who drives a Ford gets by no better than one who drives a Lincoln! Every one must pay toll for driving through these small white settlements. You don't have to speed. If you roll along at a rate of four miles an hour if you happen to be the least colored it is sufficient reason to hold you up and take from you a batch of your cold cash, and on top of that be rough-necked by a man whose nickle-faced badge is his only protection against the charge of high-way robbery.

"If you want to bet abused be thoughtless enough to get short of gas near one of these village filling stations. You are as likely as not to be arrested on a charge of car stealing and be detained in jail without even a chance of getting a hearing within a week.

"The little country court is worse than the speed cop, so there you are. The country judge and speed cop must depend on those they victimize for their support. The town itself may not afford enough to keep up a typical Florida razor-back hog. You can readily see how profitable it is to feed on Negro tourists who may rest assured that the more respectable they look the more impressive will be the degradation heaped upon them by the cop and the trail court.

"Don't take a chance against a backwods speed-cop and court.

"Don't leave your city unless you are certain you have enough gas to carry you to the next city.

"Don't stop at the village filling stations.

"Don't buy sodas, cigars or lunches along the path of your trip.

"Don't be hard-headed and get the experience of thousands of your fellow autoists who are just as careful to observe the law as you."

Discrimination — 1925. Georgia. 3

A SIX-CYLINDER PROBLEM

(For The Associated Negro Press)

McCready Sykes, who writes "The Obverse Side" in Commerce and Finance was very much disturbed and puzzled in a recent issue of that publication because a colored friend of his cook owns a six-cylinder automobile. Mr. Sykes' comment is as follows:

"A few nights ago we had a small dinner party. As we sat on the veranda after dinner, watching the people and cars that occasionally passed, the most impressive object in the foreground was a beautiful six-cylinder car drawn up at the curb. It was a fine, powerful machine, redolent of what the advertisements call quite elegance, of more impressive appearance and of a manifestly higher market value than any of the cars of our guests.

We explained to our friends that the car was not ours, but belonged to a colored friend of our cook, who is of the same race. It rarely happens that our cook does not sport a similar car himself. His friend had dropped in to pass the time of day and was generously helping him in rushing the dishes, after which the two ebon figures drove off in state."

Then follows an interesting discussion of the high cost of living and of economics in general.

Two "typically American habits of thought" are revealed in Mr. Sykes' observation—the one so admirably summed up by Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in one of his recent addresses when he said, "Society is inclined to make too invidious a comparison between the man who sells shoes and the man who sells his labor," and the other is the assumption to arbitrarily define for the Negro "his place" in American life.

Judging from the general trend of Mr. Sykes' writings, it would not be unfair to him to venture the opinion that he, like millions of other white people, have never conversed with a colored person except those of the servant class.

He is the type who if he entered the men's room on a Pullman car and found that the only wash basin available was beside one which a colored passenger was using would wince, hesitate and look around half appealingly to the other white men in the room before proceding with his toilet.

Probably he would not be insulting to the colored man, as so often happens, but many unanswered questions would cross his mind and he would be equally as puzzled over the situation as he was about the colored man in the six-cylinder automobile.

Mr. Sykes is an authority on economics and a most convincing writer, and the very fact that his state of mind is typical is a matter of grave importance to the Negro.

There is no greater tragedy in America today than the state of mind which considers the Negro only in terms of a servant. The result is that no Negro no matter how well trained or efficient he may be, has "an open field and a fair fight" to secure a single one of the so-called "white collar" jobs offered by America.

A few months ago a colored man gave up in discouragement a position he held in a bank in a small New England city. Eighteen years ago he began working at that bank as a messenger, and pretty soon it was discovered that he was not only reliable but intelligent. He was promoted to the position of supply clerk and purchasing agent. When he grew out of that place he was given a desk and placed in charge of the adjustment of complaints.

During all these years this colored man was studying the banking business from all angles and his very efficiency became embarrassing to the officers of the bank, for, by this time he was entitled to a vice-presidency. The president of the bank told him so and then added that "but," which is so familiar to colored people.

The colored man held on, however, until a young white man whom he himself har trained to take his place in the supply room was given the vice-presidency which he had merited and was entitled to receive. Then he resigned.

A young colored woman in Oklahoma passed the civil service examination for the position of stenographer. Somehow her racial identity escaped the alert eye of the person who passes on the photographs of applicants and she was offered a place in one of the bureaus in Washington. Very promptly she journeyed to Washington and presented herself for the job. The man in charge of the bureau was stricken when he saw her. After stalling around for a time he finally asked the young woman what machine she was accustomed to use.

"Underwood," replied the young woman.

"Well, I'm sorry," he said, "we only use stenographers in this department who have used Remingtons."

The young woman spent several fruitless months in Washington endeavoring to "get by" the subtle, vicious circle of discrimination, but finally gave up in disgust.

Instances of this kind can be related by almost any colored person one meets.

Thousands of Negroes do hold "white collar jobs," but they are jobs created by Negroes themselves who have since emancipation reduced their illiteracy from 90 per cent. to 10 per cent; established seventy-three banks whose total capitalization is $6,250,000 and whose annual clearing amount to $1,000,000; organized more than one hundred insurance companies whose total assets are $7,5000,000 and value of policies in force $250,000,000 and accumulated over $2,000,000,000 in wealth.

Not bad, Mr. Sykes, with all the discouragement and handicaps which the Negro faces.

Some day an able and resourceful writer is going to discover, and then be generous enough to admit, that the Negro is the miracle of the age and not the problem.

Columbia University Progresses Backwards

(By William Pickens for A. N. P.)

Race discrimination is sending our civilization back toward the Middle Ages, and Columbia University in New York is the latest institution of learning to hit that trail. Last year the Ku Klux Klan element in the school tried to drive a colored boy out of the dormitories. The boy was brave, and so was the dean, and the attack failed.

But did it fail? For this year Columbia University, for the first time in its history so far as our information goes, has on its application blanks for dormitory rooms a space for "Race." And there is printed on the blanks the very degrading and trouble-making suggestion that the answer to this question "is desired in order to assist in congenial grouping in the halls." That is certainly clear: the individual is no longer to be free at Columbia, but he is to be limited to some idea of "race" to which he accidentally belongs, although all of his friends and his most "congenial" acquaintances may, as a fact, be members of some other "race" than his own. Since when was every Jew more congenial to any body else? Does congeniality depend on the accident of prehistoric race connections or on personal qualities and tastes? Will a New York Jew and one from Russia be more "congenial" to each other than the New York Jew will be to other Americans from Harlem and the Bronx? For, mark you, this application blank does not seek to ascertain nationality or culture type, but RACE, and they do not accept an answer that merely gives the applicant's nationality and citizenship or birthplace.

One young man who had already lived for three summer sessions in the dormitories, renewed his application for 1925 residence and filled in the "race" blank with "American," as the applicant belongs in fact to several "races." He received from Herbert B. Howe, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Men's Residence Halls, the following note, rejecting application and calling for more specific information:

"Application lacking in information cannot be accepted for assignment. Will you be kind enough to fill out the enclosed blank in full and return for our files?"

On said application blank the university office had indicated that the information as to "race" was insufficient. Whereupon the young man wrote the following letter:

"April 11, 1925.

"Mr. Herbert B. Howe,
"Columbia University,
"New York City.
"Dear Sir:

"Enclosed you will please find my application for room in residence halls filled out to the best of my knowledge. The space where you ask for designation of race I have filled as specifically as possible. Like a very large percentage of the population of America (perhaps a majority), I am not a member of any race, but of several races.

"I was somewhat suprised to note on your new application form the space requiring a racial designation, for it is a well known fact, confirmed by ethnologists and sociologists, than any scientific determination of the race of a great majority of human beings is a very difficult and uncertain thing. I was ever more surprised to note your reason for requesting this information—"to assist in congenial grouping in the halls." It is indeed a sad commentary on American education, when university students must be grouped or segregated according to race in order to be congenial. I have lived in the residence halls at Columbia for the last three summer sessions and have never yet made the race the only basis for the selection of my associates. It is therefore exceedingly difficult for me to believe that any large number of students at your great institution are so provincial as to make similarity of race a sine qua non of congeniality.

"So far as my own room assignment is concerned, it makes very little difference to me with what racial group you place it as long as I am given one of the rooms asked for on the blank or one similar to it. If my neighbors do not prove to be noisy or in some other way personally offensive, I can see no reason why ony of them should be objectionable to me.

"Respectfully yours,"

Then came the following from Secretary Howe:

"April 21, 1925.

"Your letter of April 11 is at hand. I am sorry that we cannot understand each other on the application for a room. Your position is perfectly clear, but despite * * * sympathy for it, we find ourselves faced with facts which forced us to ask the question as to the grouping. Your last paragraph reads as if you were quite conscious of these facts in our halls. If you care to apply in the regular way, assignment for you.

"Sincerely,
(Signed) "Herbert D. Howe,
"Executive Secretary,
"Committee on Men's Dormitories."

The result was that the applicant was denied dormitories space, although he had lived satisfactorily in the dormitories for several summers. He had to secure accommodations in "International House," which in name and aim, is a contradiction of this backward trend of our civilization.

For a great university in what is commonly thought to be the most cosmopolitan city, at least in the United States, to put such stress on race and to attach such importance to its ascertainment as a condition precedent to admission to its halls, implying at the same time that congeniality can be expected to lie only within racial circles, —this is a serious matter. This recognition dignifies racial snobbishness. Those who are inclined to think of themselves as more deserving, by mere accident of race, than their fellow students, will begin to think and to think logically. "If it is more congenial to have separate dormitories, or separate dormitories, or separate parts of dormitories, then would it not be still more congenial to have separate classes, separate campuses, separate libraries and study rooms, separate universities?"

And these perfectly logical reflections will not make things more congenial but less congenial at Columbia. That is the way in which all wrong principles and practices act. They tend to increase by recognition and by the opportunities to function. Give them an inch and they will take an ell, and will demand the ultimate.

It would have been much safer and better for Columbia University to have taken a more positive course to promote congeniality; for example, by saying: "Any group of men or of women students who would like to take any number of rooms or any dormitory space together for their mutual congeniality, will be allowed to do so on proper application." That would leave room for individual liberty and for real

congeniality. **A Jew and a Gentile would often choose each other's company under such privilege; or a Russian and a Harlemite; or a Negro and a Teuton—But discrimination along the lines of race points us back toward the Middle Ages.**

QUEER PSYCHOLOGY

It is very difficult to fathom the psychology of the average white citizen whenever it comes to a question that affects the colored citizen. They clamor for every civic benefit possible for themselves and their children. No fault can be found in them doing so, if the act would be more along consistent lines. While they are demanding every possible benefit for themselves, they are equally vehement against similar benefits being accorded the colored citizens. This is not true, of course, of all of them, because there are many christain hearted ones who feel that the colored citizens and their children should also enjoy civic benefits.

To a more or less extent, white children play in every square in the city, even though it is against the policy of the Park and Tree Commission. The same thing is being done in Dixon Park. This park is almost surrounded by colored residents in fact ninety per cent. of the residents are colored people, and most of them are property holders. The colored children at certain times, only play on the extreme southern side of this park, fully two blocks away from the white homes. Just the sight of these small children playing in the park so rile some of the white residents, they generally call on the police to disperse them, claiming that they are annoying, even two blocks away. More recently the police have refrained from responding to their calls, thus causing them to make another attack. A few days ago they signed a protest against the park being used as a playground for colored children This fell flat because there is no attempt to make it a playground but they are using it simply as a ruse to secure public sentiment in preventing colored children using it as white children are using squares and parks in other sections of the city. Sometime, and we hope, at no distant time, the proper spirit of right and justice will pervade the soul of these and other white citizens and cause them to be more tolerant towards the colored people.

High School Youth Is Severely Beaten By Street Car Men

Mr. Wesley Bolden, Mrs. Dora Butler, two street car motormen and two conductors were the principals in an altercation on a West Hunter Boulevard and Irwin car on last Monday afternoon which resulted in Bolden being severely beaten and bruised in the head, Bolden drawing a fine of $50.00 and Mrs. Butler a fine of $100.00. [illegible] Butler boarded the car at the end of the line, West Hunter and Ashby streets; the conductor was receiving fares while the motorman issued transfers, as is the custom at this point during the rush hours when the high school pupils are returning home. Mrs. Butler asked for a transfer, and got no reply. She asked again and the motorman replied he would give it to her when he got ready, using profanity. When his insult was resented by Mrs. Butler, he secured his controller and threatened to strike her, when young Bolden, a high school youth, stepped between them and told him he must not strike the woman, who was apparently forty years old. After some words, the motorman struck Bolden several times over the head, inflicting painful wounds. The conductor, as also a motorman and conductor from another car, joined the fray and Bolden was severely dealt with, one of the men drawing a gun and threatening to shoot him.

Bolden was taken to Grady Hospital. One of the car men had charges preferred against him, and he was released on $500 bond. When the case was heard in recorder's court on Tuesday, Bolden was fined $50 and Mrs. Butler $100. It was said that Bolden threatened the car man with a pocket knife.

Attorney for Mrs. Butler has appealed, and it is stated Bolden's attorney may do so, and also take other action.

Officials of the Georgia Railway and Power Company have been advised of the matter.

SAVANNAH GA.
NOV 14 1925

HAD AUTHORITY NAME LOCATION NEGRO BURIALS

FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS CONFIRMED IN CEMETERY ISSUE

JUDGE GIVES OPINION

SUPREME COURT RULES CERTAIN GROUNDS FOR ACTION

ATLANTA, Nov. 14.—The Fulton county board of commissioners had the authority to establish a negro cemetery in the vicinity of the Atlanta Child's Home on the Hightower road, the Georgia supreme court held Friday, in reversing a decision of the Fulton superior court in the case of T. A. Hallman, trustee, against the Atlanta Child's Home and others.

Not Bound.

"The board of county commissioners, under the law, were not required to accept the advice of the Atlanta planning commission, and in this instance such advice was offered after the petition had been acted upon," the supreme court ruled.

The court held that the only grounds upon which a cemetery location can be enjoined, is that it constitutes a nuisance, pollutes a water supply by reason of the natural drainage of the land, or otherwise damages adjacent property.

"It is alleged in this case that the atmosphere of a colored cemetery is one of superstition and grewsomeness, calculated to unduly arouse the emotion and superstitions of the young, as the colored race is extremely emotional and given to much demonstration at funerals of their dead." Justice Price Gilbert commented in the opinion. "However, the law applies to one race as it does to another. There is as much necessity for the burial of negroes as for the burial of white people. Negroes are, in the main, useful and desirable citizens. Agriculture, industry, domestic comfort and sundry other avocations call for their services.

Finally, it is enjoined in the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States that no state shall make or enforce any law denying any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the law."

NO COLOR LINE

The firemen are drawing no color line. They know no race in their appeal to the voters of the city to support their proposition to raise their salaries December 2nd. This verifies the old axiom that after all it is not color that is the base of discrimination. If you got anything the other fellow wants he will come to you and ask you for it, and it matters not to him whether you are black or white, you have what he wants and he doesn't mind asking you for it. The firemen will put out a fire burning down a dingy Negro hut in a back alley just as quick as they will extinguish a fire on Asa G. Candler's palace in Druid Hills.

Discrimination - 1925. Indiana.

Policy Of Indianapolis Schools is To Segregate Negroes Says President

INTERVIEWING ATTORNEY GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION WILL HAVE NO EFFECT ON JIM CROW PPLANS.

According to a statement from the president of the Indianapolis School Board, it is the fixed policy of that body to segregate colored children in thee public schools of the city.

The latter fact was revealed recently in a conference between the school Board president and one of the three lawyers employed by Archie Greathouse in the latter's democratic fight for equal rights in the schools.

Mr. Greathouse is the plaintiff in a suit against the school board seeking to enjoin the establishment of a segregated high school in Indianapolis.

During the interview, the attention of the School Board president was called by the attorney to a recent recommendation of the interracial committee to the effect that the school, when established, should be opened to colored students since it is located in a colored settlement, but that colored students should be permitted to attend any other school in the city, with the training that will best fit them for life.

The interview was brought to a close when the lawyer was informed by the School Board head that the interracial committee recommendation referred to would have no effect upon the policy of ' Board.

Lawyers, Henry, Henderson and Bailey are the three attorneys representing the plaintiff in the case.

COLORED STUDENTS GIVEN SEPERATE SCHOOL ROOMS

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 5th.—Segregation of colored pupils in the public schools will be inaugurated by the Michigan City School Board this semester. Provision has been made for separate rooms for them and two experienced colored teachers have been secured from Chicago.

HELL IN GARY

Gary, Indiana, has at last established a Jim-Crow school. It is known as the Virginia St. Junior High School. Black people have been fighting to get this segregated, stigmatizing institution for seven years and now, not with chagrin, nor with righteous shame, but with foolish pride and pitiable pomp they glow and gloat over the evil that they have wrought. Ignorant preachers fostered the idea and brought with them from the accursed southland the household gods of slavery and the emblems of social difference that they seek to make immortal and universal.

Those misguided and uninformed few who successfully developed this heinous and disgusting measure are utterly incapable of comprehending the immediate effect or the direct reaction of this Jim-Crow institution in a northern city. They utterly ignore the psychological impression that will be created in the minds of the children whom they thrust into this citadel of misunderstanding. They cannot contemplate the impressions that the white people will receive. They have not weighed the interests nor balanced the conveniences but with mental blindness and moral obliquity they have stained and stamped their own offspring and the liberal town of Gary.

Fanatical and unorganized minds do not estimate the effect when they conceive of cause. The promoters and founders of the Gary "Jim-Crow" school felt that such an institution would broaden the activities and the opportunities of many unemployed teachers of the black race. Perhaps they concluded that the placing of a few black men and women in "collar and tie" positions would be of inestimable benefit to the whole race but they failed to realize and appreciate the effect. The effect of the Jim-Crow school will be the intensifying of the "so-called" race problem in Gary and in other northern cities. The thought of the "social separateness" of the black race will be born in the minds of northern white people who have never felt it before. The idea of our "social difference" that the southerner whines about will be presented to the northerner for him to imbue. The complex of unfitness, inferiority, and distinctiveness will be inculcated in the minds of young students who are not born with knowledge of the prejudices, discrimination and the inhumanity of man.

Philadelphia, miscalled the city of brotherly love, has been permeated and contaminated with the poisonous baccilli of the same fool minds and the sylvan shadows that William Penn sought to make glorious have now become grotesque with the installation of the Jim-Crow school. Chicago is being gradually prepared for the same wicked and contemptible measure by the same blubbering, idiotic spirits that defiled the Garden of Eden and denied the Elysian fields to us until we crossed the "Great Divide." The wicked, misguided devils brought hell to this earth and are frustrating the efforts of those who seek to establish the brotherhood of man and the true principles expressed in the Holy Writ. A Jim-Crow school is a leprous, revolting affair that shocks and offends the ideals of Liberty, Freedom and Democracy.

Discrimination—1925. Illinois.

Royal Guest Given Sample of True Americanism

Suit against Schulder's Sea Food inn in the Astor hotel, 170 N. Clark St., will be started immediately, according to a decision reached Wednesday morning by Prince Kojo Tovalou-Houenou of Dahomey, Africa, and Paris France, who was insulted and later assaulted by police when he entered the above named hostelry Tuesday night. With the prince at the time of the assault were his hostess, Mrs. Harry Knowlton, 69 E. Schiller St., a cultured member of Chicago's Gold Coast society; Gustave Arcila Uribe, a sculptor, and a young woman who left the same night for New York, where she will embark for Holland.

Prince Kojo

According to information, the prince, who is visiting in this city, acquiring some data for a book he intends to have published upon his return to France, entered the inn immediately following a lecture which he had made before members of the Women's International league, over which Miss Jane Addams, world famous author and lecturer, presided in the Stevens building. A waiter rushed forward and began to push the prince towards the door. A patron of the restaurant is said to have joined the waiter and started talking of "lynch him."

Police Arrive

The prince, protesting the insult, was trying to explain in English to the waiter when Patrolmen Murphy, Costello, Webb and Smith of Central police station entered. After hearing the case, they joined in the assault on the prince, beating him over the head and face with their clubs. Then these policemen hauled him to the night court, where he was charged with disorderly conduct. State's Attorney N. K. McGill, who also represents the Chicago Defender, and who was on duty in the court at the time, had the charges dropped.

Prince Kojo came to Chicago last fall. He holds degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts and sciences, doctor of philosophy, doctor of laws and doctor of medicine from the university. Besides being a practicing lawyer at the bar in France, he is editor of Les Continents, a paper published in Paris, and is president of the Universal League for the Improvement of the Black Race. Since his arrival in this city, he has been in demand as a lecturer, and for several months has been the guest of Mrs. Knowlton, a descendant of the noted English writer, Sir Thomas Moore.

He fought on the way over, and fought some more in the station, until, exhausted and spattered with gore, he was placed in a cell.

Later he appeared before Judge Padden of the night court, his clothes somewhat mussed but his dignity unruffled, and the charge of disorderly conduct was dismissed.

The Tribune, filled with humor o he situation, rises to the fore with his:

Came yesterday, as the film title writers say. Dahomey went to the Stevens building and addressed members of the Women's International league. Miss Jane Addams presided.

After it was over the prince departed as escort of Mrs. Harry Knowlton, 69 E. Schiller St., and a girl who left last night for Holland. One Gustave Arcila Uribe, a sculptor by profession, described as of Michigan Ave. and Ohio St. went along, too.

The four went to Schulder's Sea-food inn, 170 N. Clark St., to get some fresh haddock. A waiter hurried forward.

Back, Man, Back

"You shouldn't eat here," he explained vociferously. "Reserved all iss. Ouidt py der door yet!"

Royal blood leaps to the fore. Centuries of aristocracy sweep in swift pageantry across the lofty brow of Kojo of Dahomey.

"My good man, really you don't understand," he explained patiently. "I am the prince of Dahomey."

"Oder should I be der kaiser—chust der same, ouidt!"

But the prince stood pat until Patrolmen Murphy, Costello, Webb and Smith of Central detail arrived. The restaurant was in a buzz. The prince's women friends were in tears. The sculptor gulped.

"And now what is it?" demanded Mr. Murphy, himself in direct descent from King Brian Boru.

And He Passes Out

The manager explained that he did not wish to serve Dahomey, prince or no prince, Gold Coast or ano Gold Coast,

"Gwan, prince; it's yur move. Hoke! Vamoose!" was the dictum of Patrolman Murphy. But the prince wouldn't budge. Let the police reporter, phoning in, finish the story:

"So the coppers grab the prince and start hustlin' him out. The prince kicks up a fuss and drags back. Then one cop hauls off and hangs one on the royal beezer. Another gives him the one-two to the jaw. The prince drops a tooth. Then when he gets up in night court he's freed. The last we saw the prince was going home muttering that he was going to protest to Cal Coolidge. He kept a bloody handkerchief as exhibit A."

The Chicago Defender, concurring with the prince, is determined to see that some restitution is made both by the police department and the restaurant offering the insult. In spite of Illinois and United States laws Chicago restaurants are persisting in their discriminatory practices. Police have winked at lawbreakers and they have become more and more open in their violations.

An international aspect has been given to the affair with the report that an appeal will be made by the prince to France, of which he is a citizen. It was in the uniform of a French medical officer that Kojo served during the World war and was wounded.

The affray Tuesday night is an echo of an incident that occurred in a cafe on the Montmartre in Paris a year and a half ago when Prince Kojo and a cousin were set upon and beaten by some American tourists who objected to his dancing in the cafe with French women. The cafe was subsequently closed by the French government and an order was issued to Americans in France o respect French laws or get out of he country.

The treatment which was accorded him Tuesday night, both by the police of Chicago and proprietors, has aroused citizens of Chicago as nothing else in recent years has done. The Chicago Defender, through its legal department, is instigating the suit which will involve the proprietor and every person in the restaurant involved.

There were absolutely no grounds for the stand taken by the police in the affair. Least of all did they have occasion to attack the prince, and according to present plans, they willed be called upon to explain their actions.

Papers Tell Story

Both of Chicago's morning papers reported the incident in flippant manners. The Tribune thought it funny matter, and therefore tried to be funny in writing about it. The Herald-Examiner, a Hearst organ, deliberately garbled facts in an effort to shield the restaurant operators. The following is part of the report sent out by the latter paper:

Last night Prince Kajo dropped into the grill of the Astor hotel, 170 N. Clark St., with two beautiful white young women, both socially prominent, and ordered a repast fit for—ah, yes, a French-African prince.

But it seems he picked out a table that had been reserved for some plain, ordinary American citizen. The manager so informed him.

The war was on. "Peace" was entirely forgotten. It is not known who started the hostilities.

The fight was still going good when four police arrived from Central station. Prince Kajo became democratic and swung lustily at them. But he was finally escorted to the "indigo taxicab" and driven to Central station.

IS ARRESTED FOR DINING IN CAFE

Women Guests in Tears As Escort is Ejected and Hustled to Court

(By Walter Williston.)

The sight of a black man, immaculately groomed and every inch a gentleman, escorting two socially prominent white women of this city into an ultra-exclusive society grill room in the Astor Hotel at 170 N. Clark street last evening, so incensed a waiter, who as yet had not mastered the rudiments of the English language, that he caused the arrest of Prince Kojo Tovalou-Houenou, the man in question, upon charges of disorderly conduct after he had refused to serve him. Not only was His Royal Highness subjected to feel the pangs of a dastardly attempt at racial discrimination, but was further humiliated when two officers, summoned to remove him, proceeded to brutally assault and otherwise maltreat him. The proprietor of the grill, seemingly the only offender of the law inasmuch as he was refusing service to a man on account of his color, was not placed under arrest.

Prince Kojo comes from a long line of royal ancestors and historians say his right to royalty is even more pronounced than that of the Prince of Wales before whom these same people bowed such a servile knee some few months past.

On Way From Lecture

On Tuesday evening the prince delivered a lecture before the members of the Women's International League, of which Miss Jane Addams is president, on the subject of "After War Feelings of The Colonial Peoples of France." After the lecture he departed from the hall in the company of several of the members, all socially prominent in the city, and went to the popular sea food inn for dinner. The party found a table and was preparing to order when a waiter, a foreigner newly arrived from 'the old country', where he himself hall only a short time ago been subject to all the indignities heaped upon the peasant class, announced to the party that the prince could not be served and ordered him in no uncertain terms to leace the restaurant.

Houenou and his friends ignored this evidence of newly acquired American prejudice and proceeded to order their meal. The waiter, instead of taking the order, rushed out in front of the inn and called in four policemen to put out the prince, whose only offense was his color.

Prince Defends Himself.

Without any ceremony and without any authority whatever the "stalwart guardians", of the peace ordered the prince to leave the place. When he and his companions objected to this peremptory order the officers collared him and brutally ejected him from the grill room.

Prince Kojo made some attempts to defend himself against the indignities heaped upon him by the law's representatives. He was badly beaten and thrown into jail, where he was forced to wait his turn for trial with bootleggers, pickpockets and thugs. He appeared before the night court on a charge of disorderly conduct, but was discharged for want of evidence to substantiate the claims.

The daily papers, the same which gave page after page of front page space to fawning over the Prince of Wales, played up the dastardly story in a highly ridiculous light. The aim throughout their stories was to show up the glorious white supremacy in these United States which was upheld by four burly bruisers, protected by a policeman's badge, who manhandled one visiting foreigner, whose only crime was to be black, and whose life has been spent in cultivating his mind rather than his muscles.

It is greatly to be hoped that the prince and his white friends will not be content to let the matter rest as it is. He is allowed a certain amount of protection in Illinois by the Civil Rights Bill and now if ever it should be called into force in thas flagrant case of injustice and color prejudice, the offenders and amends African princes of Windsor or the house of Hapsburg, royalty of England or Spain, for this gross injustice would have occurred. The government will would have gone to any extreme to

If the prince had been of the house of Haps-ceived every courtesy at the hands of a foreign government. It remains to be seen whether the American government will in any way even attempt to make restitution to the prince for the indignities and injury that he has suffered.

Negro Baiting in Chicago

A Negro lecturer goes into a Chicago restaurant with two prominent women social workers. The proprietor refuses to serve him, four policemen are called and throw the Negro out, beat him up and arrest him. The *Chicago Tribune* gives the story first page space and treats it as a great joke—on the Negro.

The victim of racial prejudice happens to be a citizen of France, a college graduate and an editor of a Negro paper published in Paris. He is in this country to investigate the conditions under which the American Negroes live and by accident of birth he is a lenial descendant of the royal family of Dahomey.

There is no reason why any restaurant should object to his patronage except that he is black.

Incidents such as the above give the lie to the professions of friendship made for the Negroes by the capitalist press. Not only is such treatment of the Negroes made the subject of merriment, but it is directly encouraged in order that the white workers, kept in ignorance of their class interests by the rulers, may have a group, lower in the social scale than themselves, upon which to heap scorn and thereby forget the insults and hardships visited upon them by the rulers of their own color.

The recent outrage should be made the center of a protest in all the Negro sections of the city in which all whites who sincerely want racial hatreds wiped out should be asked to join. Mass meetings should be called, delegations sent to the city and state authorities and such a fuss kicked up that the Negro baiters and their agents will understand that there is a penalty attached to such brutal disregard of the right of Negroes to live as equals in the United States.

THE PRINCE

When Prince Kojo was ousted by a German, arrested and beaten up by Irish policemen and the Chicago daily papers sought to inject fun and humor into the disgraceful affair, a strong thread of irony was unconsciously woven in their stories.

Here we have this Prince of Dahomey, an educated polished gentleman, citizen of France, student of the rights of men, lawyer and publisher, being refused service in an American restaurant, located in Illinois. There was the German waiter, speaking the broken brogue of the Fatherland, to first fling the insult and the Irishman, himself kicked around and buffeted, now assaulting free Frenchmen. This was done in Illinois, a state with a Civil Rights bill that specifically declares and legislates against discrimination in hotels and restaurants.

It was funny to the Chicago Tribune, but if Tom Lee, hero of the Mississippi, could have saved McCormick's life, then it would have been serious. These white newspapers, writing of civil and political liberties and then finding fun in the fiendish attack on men who seek to enjoy personal liberty prove that they are not interested in a better place to live in. Prince Kojo would have done well to have administered to the German what he got on "No Man's Land" and to the Irishman what he has been getting everywhere for the last seven hundred and fifty years. God will take care of the Tribune.

Kojo, the black Prince of Dahomey, is still suffering the "darts and arrows of outrageous fortune." He is being made the target of the soul-piercing prejudice of the American white man. Last week he was incarcerated again, this time on a bad check charge. It was later admitted that the charge was false and the Prince was released. But he has been chagrined and humiliated by ruthless policemen and embarrassed by viperous newspapers that are bent on keeping "the black man in his place." The white Prince of Wales, for all beneficial purposes a worthless citizen of the British Empire, was wined and dined, but Kojo, he of the black skin and brilliant mind, is kicked and spurned. These infamous methods employed by Americans are contaminating and corrupting the national ideals and embittering the hearts of those black patriots who have loved and suffered that America might live. Some day the worm will turn.

PRINCE KOJO

Much has been printed in the papers and discussed otherwise pro and con about the treatment accorded Prince Kojo in a restaurant, his arrest because of a "bad check," etc.

Whatever is the merit or demerit of the case, the whole affair should be handled and disposed of according to wrong done. The fact of his being a Prince or not being a Prince is, practically, immaterial. Already there is too much class or caste legislation for this country's good. The sooner we recognize our duty on the basis of man to man instead of clan to clan, the sooner there will be lasting peace and we can be truthfully called a Christian nation.

18TH. ST. SHOW SEGREGATES IS RECENT CHARGE

Not Allowed To Sit On Main Floor

In the neighborhood of 18th street Wabash avenue, a theater known as the "Wabash Theater" draws one of the most drastic color lines that has been witnessed among the colored people since the race riot.

The management to accomplish this movement, it is alleged, uses the police force as a black jack.

Sunday afternoon, Miss Lillian Holbert, 4406 Prairie avenue, was passing in the vicinity of 18th street and Wabash avenue and thought that she would take in the show. She purchased her ticket and presented it to the man at the door. He directed her upstairs. She told him that she would rather sit on the main floor. The usher then politely informed her that all the colored people that came to the theater sat upstairs, and he could see no reason why she should want to do different.

Miss Holbert refused to go upstairs and told the man that she would not. The manager then called the police and told them that Miss Holbert should be locked up for disturbing the peace and making too much noise in his theater.

When arraigned in the South Clark street court Miss Holbert told Judge Howard Hayes that she was not arrested for the noise that she made but had been humiliated because of her color. She also asked for an continuance so that she might secure an attorney to defend her.

Her request was granted and the case was continued until June 29th.

A few days ago Prince Kojo Tovalou-Houenou of Dahomey was given the "bum's rush" from a swell Chicago restaurant because of his color. If he had been an American Negro that would probably have been the end of the affair. But it happens that Prince Kojo is a citizen of the French Republic which has twenty million Negro citizens. Immediately the French Consul (M. Barthelemy) got busy and informed the Corporation Counsel of Chicago that the Prince "is under the protection of the French Government and is an accomplished French scholar and member of the French bar." Immediately Chief of Police Morgan Collins of Chicago issued the Prince credentials guaranteeing freedom from similar trouble in the future.

This is what comes of having a government in back of you really interested in your welfare. Suppose a Negro from the U. S. A. was kicked out of a restaurant in London or Paris. Do you suppose the United States government would protest? Why they won't even protect the life of an American Negro right here in the United States! Yes, this is the land of the free and the home of the brave, where they have to issue credentials to distinguish visitors to save them from being beaten up!

PRINCE KOJO GIVEN KEYS TO CHICAGO

Chicago, June 9 (ANP).—Satisfactory documentary evidence having been produced, Prince Kojo Touvalou, Houenou, Dahomey, was given the keys to Chicago establishing identity and assuring him protection by Chief of Police Morgan A. Collins. The request for consideration was made by the French consul, Antonin Barthelmy.

A week ago the prince was set upon by six Irish policemen and assaulted in a cafe. He immediately made representations through the proper authorities with the above result. It is understood that he has also instituted civil action against the owner of the cafe.

Discrimination - 1925.

Illinois.

ON TO WASHINGTON

LAST SATURDAY 400 students of Chicago high schools left the city for an educational tour to the nation's capital and Gettysburg, where the most famous battle of the Civil war was fought. These students, chosen from history and civics classes of the various schools, are spending a week in Washington and vicinity, studying the mechanism of our government and its historical background and they are accompanied by city teachers whose duty it is to see that they spend their time profitably as well as pleasantly.

AND THE MOST SIGNIFICANT thing about the entire affair is that all of the students are white, or of that stock which calls itself white. No person of acknowledged African origin was allowed to make the trip. We, who are one-tenth of the population of Chicago and furnish almost one-third of the school population, are not allowed to participate in an excursion under the auspices of the Chicago board of education, which has for its destination the office of the president of the United States.

Chicago Defender 3-2-25

EVEN ATTEMPTS of the Chicago Defender to pay all expenses of at least one student to make the trip proved futile, the excuse being that Washington is a southern city, therefore, if there was a mixed party, it would have to separated there because the hotels would accommodate only white people.

THAT IS AN EXAMPLE of American fairness. Who could be more interested in Gettysburg than the descendants of those for whom the battle was fought? Who could derive more benefit from a trip to and a week's stay in Washington than members of a Race that has already been deprived of so much of its heritage? And what place is more logical that they should visit than Washington, the capital of the entire United States and all its citizens?

IT IS TIME FOR AMERICANS to realize that every step of this kind is being watched by thinking people. We no longer accept slights, however small, as a matter of course. We feel that as Americans we should be included in every move that is made for community and civic betterment.

CONTACTS COULD HAVE BEEN MADE on this trip for students that would have helped everyone affected. Especially could white students gain something from being placed in positions to study others whom they know more from prejudiced rumors than from association and experience.

IT HAS BEEN INTIMATED that these trips will be made annually. Let Chicago set an example to the rest of the world for fairness. We must have a representative on that trip next year; let Washington beging to prepare for it now!

EVEN CYCLONE FAILS TO NIP PREJUDICES

Man Tells of Work in Storm District

By JAMES L. NORRIS

Our trip to the storm stricken district was a very interesting one, despite the many sad occurrences and scenes. I heard the call over the radio from station WCBN and later the cry for volunteers from the World Crier of station KYW to come to the area just swept by the storm and render help. The callers gave directions as to how anyone interested might proceed, but they definitely stated that those who intended to go merely as curiosity seekers and bystanders were not wanted and would be prohibited.

Chicago Defender 3-28-25

With Miss Ruth E. Baskin, a registered nurse, I hurried to the Illinois Central station with hardly any preparation. My medical training and experience in the army fitted me well for the work. When we reached the station and found that the train would be delayed for several minutes, I called the Chicago Defender and notified them that I was willing to go as their representative, requesting that they send other help at once.

After much photographing by newspaper and movie camera men the train, carrying 700 relief workers pulled out of the Roosevelt Rd. station shortly before 12 for a dull eight-hour trip to Carbondale. Shortly after daybreak we made our first stop at Duquoin, where several of the workers detrained, but without much delay we continued to the actual storm center.

At Carbondale I was transferred from team 3 to team 8 and sent on duty at the Holden hospital, separating from the only companion of my Race, Miss Baskin. At the hospital there was much work to do. We were forced to wait on the Colored patients in the basement, despite the fact that through the instrumentality of A. B. Woods, we were offered the Mason's home, which might have been more healthy for the patients. On one occasion we were forced to take a patient through the furnace room and the coal bin before he could get treatment. However, we did our best with what opportunities we had. I was ably assisted by U. S. Johnson, an employee of the hospital.

We worked practically all day Thursday, against many odds, but received the commendation of many of the doctors in charge. We wound up our work about noon Friday and were replaced by fresh workers. My work was taken over by Miss Foulks, formerly of the Provident hospital staff, but now of the school corps.

One instance of the petty prejudices that crept into our working happened Friday evening when I was on my way to the train. Due to the fact that the water was contaminated I had not had a fresh drink of water since my arrival. I stopped at a little ice cream parlor and asked the waiter for a glass of carbonated water. He replied:

"I'll sell you a glass of carbonated water in this ice cream bucket here, but you'll have to drink it around at the back door."

I promptly refused his offer, being willing to wait until I returned to Chicago to quench my thirst.

I rejoined Miss Baskin early Friday afternoon and we left Carbondale about 4:30 in the afternoon, arriving in Chicago shortly after midnight Saturday morning.

POLICE WHO STARTED ROW TO BE TRIED

Says Jackson Park Is "For Whites Only"

That certain of the South Park policemen stationed at the beaches are placing an official stamp upon an attempt at segregation has been charged in a letter written to Commissioner Edward H. Wright by Herbert Galloway, 6232 Throop St.

According to the letter, Mr. Galloway with his wife and son and another boy went to Jackson park beach Saturday evening. The two boys entered the water while Mr. and Mrs. Galloway sat on the curbing and watched. After a few minutes spent in swimming around among others at the beach without arousing the slightest attention from them, all of whom were white boys, the boys came ashore and were donning their raincoats when they were approached by park policeman No. 378, who had up to that time been busy directing the parking of cars.

Chicago Defender 2-21-25

"This Beach for Whites"

In a loud and abusive tone the policeman is alleged to have told the boys to "Get down to 26th St. where you belong."

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Galloway's query as to what the trouble was brought out the response that "This beach is for white people only. Come on and get out of here and go to your own beach; there's where you belong. How long have you been here, anyhow?"

The language of this policeman was so threatening and his attitude so boisterous and impolite that he soon attracted a crowd. Humiliated, and finding themselves the center of a jeering mob led by the policeman paid by all the citizens, the Galloways were forced to hasten to their car and leave the beach.

Upon receipt of the letter from Mr. Galloway, Commissioner Wright communicated at once with Louis J. Behan of the South Park board. In his letter Mr. Wright demanded a statement from the board as to whether policemen on the beaches who are practicing these tactics are doing so under instructions from the board.

Board Makes Denial

The reply from Mr. Behan was an emphatic denial.

"The parks, playgrounds, beaches and boulevards are under control of the commissioners," he declared, "for the benefit of all the public, and the South Park board has never in the past and will not in the future, you may be assured, permit any discrimination, and when matters of this kind are called to our attention they will be promptly investigated, and where charges of discrimination are established you may be sure that the employee responsible will be adequately punished.

"I know whereof I speak when I say that the South Park commissioners, individually and collectively, appreciate very much the splendid support which its many projects involving the issuance of bonds have received from the Colored people of the South side, and I am sure that I speak for all of my colleagues when I repeat that we do not intend to permit any discrimination against Colored people by an employee in any public place under our control."

As a result of these charges, Park Policeman No. 378 will face the trial board of the police department and will explain why he took it upon himself to eject persons from the beach.

Mr. Galloway is being represented by Attorney Violette Anderson.

WOULD IT AROUSE A RED HAIR PREJUDICE?

[Northwestern Christian Advocate]

On a recent morning a newspaper reader of our acquaintance discovered two items of news in the only paper he thinks he can afford to take.

One item told that a student of Michigan university, DeHart Hubbard by name, had smashed the world record in the running broad jump with a leap of [illegible] inches.

Another told of an attack on a storekeeper by a thief, who shot at and wounded him, and then made off with the contents of the cash register.

The day before, the same newspaper reader had heard a highly-trained choir in one of Methodism's most famous churches as it sang with exquisite tenderness a pleading and wistful composition, "Listen to the Lambs."

Now it happens that the athlete was a Negro, the robber was a Negro, and the composer of the music was a Negro. The point is that this fact mentioned only once. Guess when.

We have no more objection to the fact of his race being told when a Negro goes wrong than we should have if the paper gave similar information where a Jew, a Vermonter and a Czechoslovak were implicated. But we do wonder why it should seem necessary at one time and not at another?

Neither do we ask that a Negro composer shall be announced as such. It is enough that he is a musician.

But if "Negro" must always go on the debit side of the account, fair play suggests that the credit side might also use the word.

These reflections may throw a modest ray of light on the general opinion that Negroes are lawless far beyond the average of races.

He was an observant man who said, "In six months I could make this country a most uncomfortable place for red-headed men if I were permitted, whenever a red-headed man happened to become a lawbreaker, to state in the newspapers that he had red hair: always supposing that the hue of every other lawbreaker's hair should never be mentioned."

Especially, we venture to add, if whenever a red-headed man did anything praiseworthy, all reference to his red-headedness were studiously avoided.

Discrimination - 1925 Illinois.

Over There—And Over Here

—By Holloway

News item: His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is enjoying, in the heart of the Jungles, the hospitality of the African people.

DAHOMEY PRINCE NOW IS FREED ON CHECK CHARGE

Prince Kojo Jovalou Hovenou, recipient of three degrees from the University of Paris and whose father was king of Dahomey, was freed by Municipal Judge Howard Hayes in South Clark street court yesterday when arraigned on a charge of passing a bogus check for $356 in the Paul du Powell shop on North Michigan avenue.

The check was tendered in payment for lingerie bought for a white woman who accompanied the prince on his visit to the store.

Judge Hayes accepted Dahomey's statement that he had anticipated having sufficient funds to his credit before the check could be presented.

Discharges Man Because of Color

Ichio Endes, white, got into a fight with Curtis Taylor, 3051 Prairie avenue, Friday because he refused to be called "nigger."

Taylor had Endes and Endes had him arrested. Taylor was discharged by Judge McCarthy who said that he could not see that Endes had any case.

JUDGE MAKES NEW LAW FOR HIS BENEFIT

Uses Office to Help Race Prejudice

Redondo, Calif., Sept. 25.—Because of what was characterized as "undue friendliness" with white girls, Justice Modice sentenced to 190 days in jail Max Shaw, James Strang and L. D. Hampton, members of an orchestra at the Pavilion dance hall. The jail sentence was imposed when the men refused to pay an alternative fine of $100 each.

Despite the incriminating testimony of Policewoman Eva Kopp (white) and Detective Sergeant Alder, also white, against the young men, it was brought out in the questioning of Louis Lee, orchestra leader, and other attendants of the dance hall that the girls had frequented the hall and had invited the attentions of the young men. Justice Modie, it seemed, however, was more concerned with the fact that the white girls were minors.

The acquaintance of the girls and the orchestra members dates back to the time when the girls first attended the hall, it is said, and wrote notes to the jazz players, asking them to call. Since that time, it is said, the girls had often been seen in the company of the men and, according to Police Chief Henry, had attended liquor parties with them.

Previous investigations in the case of Shaw, Strang and Hampton were ruthless, police reported.

STUDENTS EXCORIATE "U" COACH

Barring Of Fred Moore From Tulane Game Deplored By Entire Student Body

The students of Northwestern University who, a year or two ago attracted considerable attention by declaring themselves in favor of an absolute and unreserved racial amalgamation in arms over a case of most unjust and predatory discrimination which was recently perpetrated in their very midst.

The failure of Fred D. Moore, tackle on the Purple football team, to appear in uniform at the Tulane game last week is that the bottom of all the turmoil Moore has played a stellar game with the Northwestern team all season. His prowess reached the ear of Tulane officials, and their scouts, watching him in the Northwestern-Chicago game, noticed that he was colored.

Tulane Balks

The scouts promptly apprised their coach of Moore's complexion, and the Tulane coach accordingly wired to Coach Thistlewaite of Northwestern that if the proposed game with his institution was to take place Moore not only must not play, but must not even be allowed to appear on the field in a suit.

A year or two ago, when Washington and Jefferson was ordered by Washington and Lee to choose between keeping Charlie West out of their proposed football game and playing no game at all, Washington and Jefferson quietly chose the latter, though the stands were filled with people waiting to see the two teams in action. By this refusal to accede to the demand of narrow-minded Southerners, Washington and Jefferson won nation-wide fame and respect.

Thistlewaite Weakens

Coach Thistlewaite, however, decided to follow what he thought was the line of least resistance. Instead of wiring Tulane that he would manage his team as he saw fit, he passed their confederate order on to his star tackle and asked him to comply. Moore did. He gave the coach his suit, not for that day alone, but from then on.

Much turmoil now prevails in the student council, the fraternity houses and the intercollegiate clubs over the action of the coach in bowing to the demands of his unenlightened visitors, and forsaking the ideals of their alma mater.

COURT SCORES WAITRESS FOR DRAWING LINE

Because three young colored men did not leave the Willard restaurant, Fifty-first and Calumet avenue, when Edna Thurman, a white waitress, refused to wait upon them because of their color, they were arrested and booked at the 28th street court on charge of disorderly conduct. The young men who were subjected to this indignity because of their color, in a district which is fast becoming populated by colored people were Edward Jourdain, Clarence Davis, and Harold Brown.

They went into the restaurant Sunday afternoon and sat at a table expecting to be served. The waitress told them that she could not serve them and when they pressed her for a reason said because she was not in the habit of serving colored people. When they continued to demand service she called a policeman and had them arrested.

In court the waitress admitted that she had refused the men service because of their color. Judge McCarthy, before whom the case was tried, scored her for her prejudiced attitude and warned her and her employer of the defendants' recourse under the civil rights bill. The defendants were discharged.

NORTHWESTERN

To satisfy the impious and diabolic desires of Tulane University a southern school that played a game of footbal with Northwestern's team last Saturday, a young black man, who had earned his spurs on the Northwestern team, was ordered not to play in the game and also not to appear on the football field in uniform. This is a far reaching order. It gives a beautiful cross section of the school's policy, it shows how the North respects the views and prejudices of the southerner, it shows how unfair and unreasonable an individual or an institution can get when the color problem looms up.

Northwestern has sent the Tulane boys back to the land of lynching with inspired hatred. It has blighted and blasted the hopes of thousands of black boys who had hoped that up here in Illinois that they would be removed from the venom and vileness of the South. Northwestern and Glen Thistlewaite (coach), have small souls, narrow visions and very faint hearts.

Northwestern University has been censured quite a bit of late because it seems to disapprove of educational equality. It is reported that many cases of racial prejudice and unfairness have been called to the attention of the authorities but that nothing has been done. On last Saturday the Football heads did a contemptible and damnable thing. They insulted all of the black students of the school and displayed a spirit that mocks the Declaration of Independence, that spurns the Constitution of the United States, desecrates the citadels of learning and poisons the fountains of knowledge.

THE WORST FORM OF INHUMANITY

Last week the Defender carried a story of a Chicago hospital refusing aid to a little girl who had been burned. The little girl was no criminal—she had committed no offense against the society in which she lived—she had violated none of the laws laid down by God or man—she just wasn't white, that's all. And because she wasn't of the superior Caucasian strain she was driven away from the door of the hospital—a refuge of the weak and ailing—and she died—died before attendants in the other hospital that finally received her could even give her first aid.

There is no worse form of inhumanity than this. When an institution refuses to administer first aid to a stricken person because of the color of that person, it is unworthy of the name it bears. It is a disgrace to the race it represents and a disgrace to the city that tolerates it.

Chicago is rapidly taking its place along with its southern sisters in the disease of race prejudice. More and more frequently are stories brought to light in which a person has been refused service in one form or another because of his color. We have restaurants that are unhesitating in their declarations that they draw the color line. There are theaters where it is impossible to buy a decent seat without an argument. There are large department stores in which petty prejudices are practiced daily to the humiliation of many people who go there to spend money. These injustices we have learned to expect, and are devising our own methods of fighting them.

But there is no method of fighting such inhumanities as are practiced by hospitals that are prejudiced against color. If the management has declared that it will not take a patient because he is not white, there is no means of knowing that this patient will be treated fairly if the institution is forced to admit him. This problem must be solved by the authorities themselves.

There are laws fostered by the white race to prevent cruelty to dumb animals, but these same people practice cruelty of the most extreme variety to human beings. The people who drove that child away from the hospital last week are culpable for its death. They are as guilty of manslaughter as they would be if they had taken her in and had allowed her to die from inattention. Some members of the staff are directly responsible and should be made to face the law for the act.

Human life is held cheaply indeed when a hospital may with impunity refuse to give aid to a dying person and base its refusal on the grounds of color! The parents of this little girl should bring this case to the attention of the state's attorney of Cook county and ascertain if this county in Illinois condones such willful disregard for human decencies!

Discrimination—1925.

Illinois.

Crowd Hears Prince Kojo Flay American Preiudice

By DEWEY R. JONES

Fully 500 persons applauded vociferously Sunday night in the Cameo room of the Morrison hotel when Prince Kojo Tovalou - Houenou of Dahomey, Africa, and Paris, concluded one of the most thorough arraignments of America's incivility ever heard by a white audience in this city. The occasion was a Walt Whitman Fellowship dinner, given in honor of the birthday anniversary of America's most democratic poet.

Prince Kojo

The prince began by relating an incident that occurred last fall when he first arrived in Chicago. "I went to the zoo in your Lincoln park. There, in one of the cages, was a chimpanzee. As soon as the chimpanzee saw me, he started dancing around in his cage, and when I approached the animal stuck his hand through the bar and offered to shake hands with me. I was forced to acknowledge his greeting in order to quiet him. That, my friends, was the most cordial greeting I received in Chicago."

And from that point, Prince Kojo, a student and scholar, a person of rare cultural attainments, told the interested crowd of his recent humiliation at the hands of Chicago's police. He told of how he had entered the second rate eating stall located in the Astor hotel 170 N. Clark St., in company with a Dutch sculptor and an American woman, both of whom are well known in Chicago's social and cultural life, and of how he had been insulted by the head waiter and later beaten by policemen, whose duty was to see that he received protection and courtesy.

Held Incommunicado

There was absolute quiet in the large banquet room as his highness talked, in his best English, of the scenes in the police station, where he was not even allowed to telephone the French consul in Chicago, and tell him of his predicament. He was not even allowed to communicate with friends he had made in Chicago. And later when he was taken to the night court and herded with bootleggers and professional underworld characters, treated as a common criminal, and forced to answer charges of disorderly conduct. These charges were dropped, of course, when it became evident to the judge that Prince Kojo was a victim of American prejudice and injustice—nothing more.

"This," declared the prince, "was just one of the incidents of like nature that any person who is not white must face in this country. You must be more human, more civil, more courteous to your Colored people," he almost screamed at the crowd. "If they do not measure up to all of your standards, teach them! You must follow more closely the teachings of that great poet whom you come here to honor tonight.

"I love Walt Whitman because he was a friend to all humanity. Although he was an American, he did not forget that there is a dark continent of Africa whose people are also human. I am from Africa, but I have spent much of my life in France. I have studied your culture in the best schools of Europe—and now I must admit that I am tired of it all. I want to return to Africa, where my people, though mere sons of the soil, are honest. Where there is no prejudice; where sham has not yet been introduced."

Ends in French

There was a wild outburst of applause when the prince, after apologizing for what he fancied was an inadequate knowledge of the English language, concluded his speech in French with a glowing tribute to Walt Whitman.

Others who spoke on the same platform with the prince were Professor Boynton of the University of Chicago, department of English, and author of a textbook on American literature; Llewellyn Jones, dramatic editor of the Chicago Evening Post; Miss Beatrice Colby Hyman, writer and educator, and Major Thornton A. Mills, late minister of the New England Congregational church. Stephens Marion Reynolds, lawyer and secretary of the Western Writers association, was toastmaster of the evening. Dr. Morris Lychenheim, chairman of the Fellowship, introduced Mr. Reynolds.

Jacues Amado, operatic tenor, rendered several solos, accompanied by Miss Marion Lychenheim, daughter of Dr. Lychenheim.

Prince Kojo, who came to Chicago from Paris, holds six degrees from the University of Paris. Besides being a practicing attorney at the bar in France, he is editor of Les Continents, a paper published in the French capital. During the World war he was wounded while serving as a medical officer with the French forces.

His humiliation in America last week was not the first exuerience with American incivility, both at home and abroad. It was not quite two years ago when France was forced to issue an ultimatum to American tourists in France who were responsible for the prince being attacked in a Montmartre cafe because he danced with a French girl. Later the government closed the restaurant. At another time Americans objected to Prince Kojo riding over the devastated war area on the same bus with them, and when he protested that he had fought in the war and was entitled to visit the front, he was thrown from the car. This occasioned another rebuke to Americans from the French government.

POLICE ATTACK NEGRO WHO ASKS FOOD SERVICE

Noted African Beaten in Restaurant

Kojo Tovalou-Houenou, hereditary head of the African nation of Dahomey which is now under French colonial rule, and president of the Universal League for the Defense of the Black Race, was the center of an uproar and violent fight in a Clark St. restaurant Tuesday night which he had entered with a party of friends for a quiet supper.

No sooner had the prepossessing figure of the young African chief appeared at the door, than a wild shriek rang out.

Negro Is Attacked

"Kill him! I am from Virginia!" shouted a well-dressed white woman, throwing up her hands.

"I am from Texas!" shouted a prosperous looking man, who arose to give battle.

As Tovalou and his friends quietly ignored these genteel remarks and proceeded toward a table, the proprietor of the restaurant rushed up to bar the way. "The tables are all reserved," he said, "we can't serve you, you'll have to go."

But the young Negro, himself a lawyer and physician, and knowing the law of the state to be that restaurants are obliged to serve without discrimination of race or color, pointed to the many vacant tables and insisted on his right to be served.

Altho Tovalou-Houenou was discharged in the night court at the city hall, the policemen who arrested him subjected him to a severe beating. Patrolman Murphy, Costello, Webb and Cmith of the central police station severely beat Tovalou-Houenou, threw him into the street, and rode him to the station in a patrolwagon.

Tovalou-Houenou had addressed members of the Women's International League, with Miss Jane Adams presiding over the meeting, and left with Mrs. Harry Norton, and Gustave Arcila Uribe, a sculptor. They went to the Schulder's restaurant at 170 N. Clark St., and the waiters and proprietors immediately refused to serve them. They were insulted and cursed by the waiters. The manager then called the police, and asked them to eject Tovalou-Houenou.

Soon after Tovalou-Houenou entrance a swarm of ladies, gentlemen and policemen were piling over each other like a swarm of jungle-beasts to pummel the "nigger." He was severely beaten about the face, bleeding profusely. Finally the crowd of policemen dragged him out of the restaurant and took him to the night court on a charge of "disorderly conduct." the white hoodlums were not arrested. The proprietor of the restaurant and of course.

Well Known Foe of Imperialism

Kojo Tovalou-Houenou is known far and wide for his protests against the cruelties practiced in Africa by the imperialist government. He is recognized by the French government as the champion of the people of Dahomey who suffer torture and death at the hands of the French rulers. After serving in the French army during the world war as an officer and surgeon, Tovalou's protests on behalf of his people caused him to fall into the bad graces of the French government. He is touring the United States seeking support for his movement for the liberation of the African peoples.

"They are more savage than the Africans," was the short comment of the young Negro to a reported for the DAILY WORKER. "In Africa, at least they respect foreigners and travelers."

Will Bring Suit

Tovalou will begin, he said, immediate suit against the proprietor of the restaurant and also against the policemen who joined in the assault and riot.

Discrimination — 1925. Illinois.

TIVOLI PAYS $1,200 TO DR. HEADEN

After a brief period of negotiations between the management of the Tivoli theater, 63d St. and Cottage Grove Ave., and Dr. Leon Headen, 4104 Vincennes Ave., a compromise of $1,200 was effected through their respective attorneys in the damage suit filed by the dentist against the theater on an assault and discrimination charge for which a jury in Superior Judge Hugo Pam's court returned a verdict awarding Dr. Headen $2,000 in January.

The settlement was made Wednesday when the dentist, through his attorney, William H. Haynes, accepted $1,200. Dr. Headen is company with Miss Lillian Proctor of New York, was assaulted at the Tivoli theater by several ushers in March, 1923, because he attempted to take seats more desirable in a certain section of the theater than those to which he had been directed by the ushers. The assault resulted in a $10,000 suit against the theater in a suit Tuesday filed against the management of the Tivoli theater, 63d and Cottage Grove Ave., one of the most beautiful motion picture houses in the city. Dr. Headen, through his attorney, William H. Haynes, charged that employees of the Tivoli had discriminated against him, and when he protested they struck him several blows over the head.

Aisle Is Blocked

The dentist, accompanied by Miss Lillian S. Proctor of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of the noted clergyman, Dr. H. H. Proctor, attended the theater on March 3, 1923, and proceeded to take seats in the center isle of the balcony. An usher intervened and directed them to the extreme left isle, stating that "this is where Negroes are supposed to sit." Dr. Headen objected.

Carl Linkenhoker, 6328 Greenwood Ave., an usher, blocked the aisle. While he parleyed with Dr. Headen Miss Proctor pushed her way by and took a seat. The dentist sought to follow her and was struck in the forehead with a flashlight by Linkenhoker. Three other ushers joined in the attack. Donald Bingham, 6442 Greenwood Ave., admitted hitting Dr. Headen in the eye with his fist. The attack ceased when Miss Proctor interferred.

The case went to trial Monday morning and was concluded at 3 o'clock Tuesday. Attorney Haynes asked damages of $10,000 on the assault charge and $500 on the discrimination. Counsel for the theater owners argued that there was no discrimination shown in that Dr. Headen had attended the Tivoli before and was given the same courtesy as white patrons. After an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict in favor of Dr. Headen on the assault charge and awarded $2,000. A verdict of not guilty was rendered on the other charge.

Blame Employees

This, according to records, is the first case in which the Tivoli theater has been brought into court on charges regarding Jim Crow tactics. Several persons have registered complaints with the management on the systematic manner in which ushers attempt to "herd" our people in one section of the house. Similar methods are used at the Chicago theater, according to reports, which is under the same management. The officials always attempt to place the blame on employees whom they assert are not instructed to carry out such orders.

TIVOLI MUST PAY DAMAGES TO DR. HEADEN

Jury's Verdict Favors Chicago Dentist

A jury in the superior court, presided over by Judge Hugo Pam awarded $2,000 damages to Dr. Leon Headen, dentist, 4104 Vincennes Ave.,

DISCRIMINATING CALENDARS ARE PROTESTED

White School Marm Makes 2 Sets of Calendars For Her Pupils

The mothers of students attending the Capernicus Grammar School, 60th and Throop streets, marched to the building last week in open protest against an attempt to segregate white and colored children in the activities of the school.

The mothers claimed that during Christmas week one of the teachers in the school had her children make calendars. All of the white children were grouped together for one set of calendars. All of the colored children were grouped together for another set.

When the principal of the school was pressed for an explanation of the teacher's action she stated: "It was not an attempt to segregate the children one from the other, but I placed the colored children together because I thought they were all friends."

When asked why she did not separate all of the other different nationalities into similar groups if that was her reason for separating the colored students, no reply was made.

Upon the principal's promise that the occurrence would not happen again, the mothers agreed to let the matter drop.

Dentist Wins $2,000 Suit In Chicago

Dr. Leon M. Headen Is Awarded Damages Against Big Theatre.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Judge Hugo Pam, in the Superior Court here has awarded $2,000 damages to Dr. Leon M. Headen, Negro dentist, in a suit against the Tivoli theater, South Side picture house. Headen alleged he had been set upon and beaten by ushers two years ago, when he objected against accepting inferior seats.

The case was decided after a two days' hearing. Headen asked $10,000 damages for assault and $500 on a charge of discrimination by the theater management. Counsel for the theater owners argued that no discrimination had been shown. The plaintiff, they argued had attended the Tivoli before and had been accorded the same courtesy as white patrons.

The jury was out for one hour and then brought in a verdict of $2,000 in favor of the plaintiff on the assault charge, returning a verdict of not guilty on the charge of discrimination.

Senator Blocks Attempt of Cemeteries to Bar Us

Springfield, Ill., April 24.—A bill introduced in the senate Wednesday April 8, by Senator Adelbert H. Roberts of Chicago makes it unlawful for any cemetery to refuse to bury bodies because of their racial identity. The bill seeks to amend the civil rights bill of 1885.

Race undertakers in Chicago and Cook county were notified by the boards of several cemeteries recently that on and after a certain date they would refuse to accommodate Colored people. They appealed to Senator Roberts and he immediately started action.

Recently a decision was handed down by the state supreme court that it is not in violation of the 14th amendment nor the civil rights law of the state to refuse to permit the burial of Race people.

With this amendment to the civil rights law a similar decision is impossible.

The Bill Reads

For an Act to amend Section 1 of "An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights and fixing a penalty for violation of the same," approved June 10, 1885, as amended.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly:

Section 1. Section 1 of "An Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights and fixing a penalty for violation of the same," approved June 10, 1885, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1. All persons within the jurisdiction of said state of Illinois shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, hotels, soda fountains, saloons, barber shops, bathrooms, theater, skating rinks, concerts, cafes, bicycle rinks, elevators, ice cream parlors or rooms, railroads, omnibuses, stages, street cars, boats, cemeteries, funeral hearses and public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

Chicago Defender 2-14-25

"I find you guilty! First, because you were born black, and secondly because of your crime."

DR. BOWLING DECRIED AS A CENSOR

Slap is Alleged to Have Furnished Occasion For Dismissal

Motives actuated by means more sinister and far reaching than the mere slapping of a fellow employee resulted in the dismissal of Rev. Dr. Alonzo Bowling from the movie censorship board. This much became known today when a supposedly secret letter written by club women fell into the hands of a ***Whip*** reporter. The letter, written to high public officials, asked that Dr. Bowling be removed from office, not so much on account of his color, but because he was unable to amicably adjust himself to the problems confronting other members of the board.

Dr. Bowling was dismissed from the board last week when superiors learned that he had boxed the ears of a white fellow employee whom he accused of using insulting language in a voice loud enough to be heard by a woman with whom he was conversing via telephone. That was on the 17th of June, 1925.

Club Women's Letter

Just seven days prior to his dismissal a group of club women had forwarded to high public officials a letter condemning Dr. Bowling. Their condemnation was based on two points: first, they contended he was holding a temporary job when a "duly qualified" candidate was available; second, they assailed his inability to "maintain peaceful relations with the other members of the board, causing conduct uncivil in a public servant." The letter further contended that the action of the women was not actuated by any thought of the man's color. They even said that they were amendable to his successor being of the same race. "Our interest," said the letter, "is to see that the board of censors maintains its high standard and functions properly."

An analysis of the letter shows that Dr. Bowling was a marked man long before his dismissal, the alleged slapping merely furnishing the propitious moment for his discharge from the board.

Letter Verbatim

Chicago Woman's Aid
717 Kimball Bldg.
25 E. Jackson Blvd.
Harriet I. Baer
June 8, 1925.

Hon. Judge George,
City Hall,
Chicago, Illinois.

Honorable Sir:

The Chicago Woman's Aid, a civic organization with a membership of 1,350, respectfully request that the Reverend Alonzo Bowling, who at present is holding a temporary appointment on the movie censor board, be removed from this position.

Firstly, because he is holding a temporary position when there is a duly qualified candidate available; secondly, because of his inability to maintain peaceful relations with the other members of the board, causing conduct uncivil in a public servant.

To assure you that in no way are we prejudiced because of the race of Dr. Bowling, we will have no objection if the duly qualified candidate is of the same color. Our interest is to see that the censorship board maintains its high standard and functions efficiently.

Sincerely yours,
Juduth W. Lowenthal,
President.
(Mrs. Alvin) Hannah S. Binowauger,
Chairman Motion Pictures
Commission.

Other co-signers on the letter were Mrs. Edward Lowenthal, 4300 Drexel blvd.; Mrs. Arthur Oppenheimer, 4758 ngleside ave; Mrs. Mortimer H. Singer 1301 Madison Park; Mrs. Kate W. Hertenstein, 4101 Drexel blvd.; Mrs. Mortimer Hamner, 5121 University av., and Miss Rose Greensfelder, Madison Park hotel.

Discrimination - 1925

Kansas.

Kansas City Council Upholds Segregation

KANSAS CITY, Kans., July 10.—A decision that a restaurant keeper is not bound by the same requirements as the owners of inns, hotels and boarding houses, or places of entertainment or amusement, in statutes providing that no distinction be made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, has been handed down by the Supreme Court of Kansas, in the case of the State against Brown, which was the prosecution of a restaurant owner for refusing to serve a Negro. Justice Mason, writing the opinion said:

"A boarding house differs from a hotel, or inn, or both, in being less public in character and in arranging with its guests to provide for them during some more or less definite period. The same considerations would obviously distinguish it from a restaurant or lunchroom, while in some cases a greater liberality of construction might be justified, the specific mention of inns, hotels, and boarding houses, without words extending their meaning in the definition of a public offense, too strongly suggests the exclusion of restaurants to allow their inclusion by construction.

"It might be suggested (although the contention has not been made) that the information is good by virtue of the allegation that the defendent was incensed to serve the general public meals and lunches. The statue prohibits racial discrimination by the owner of 'any place of entertainment or amusement for which a license is required by any of the municipalities of this State,' and a restaurant is in one sense a place of entertainment.

"We regard the context, however, as associating the word 'entertainment' with amusement, so that what is meant is that the prohibition, besides covering on the one hand, inns, hotels, and boarding houses irrespective of any question of license, covers, on the other hand, places of diversion (such as, for instance, shows of any kind) for which a local license is exacted. Under a statute enacted in 1913 a State license is necessary for the conduct of a restaurant, but we think this is not the character of license indicated by the phrase, 'required by any of the municipal authorities of the State."

KANSAS SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RACE SEGREGATION

Kansas City, Kan., July 24.—A decision that a restaurant keeper is not bound by the same requirements as the owners of inns, hotels and boarding houses or places of entertainment or amusement, in statutes providing that no distinction be made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, has been handed down by the supreme court of Kansas in the case of the state against Brown, which was the prosecution of a restaurant owner for refusing to serve a member of our Race. Justice Mason, writing the opinion, said:

"A boarding house differs from a hotel or inn, or both, in being less public in its character and in arranging with its guests to provide for them during some more or less definite period. The same considerations would obviously distinguish it from a restaurant or lunchroom, while in some cases a greater liberality of construction might be justified, the specific mention of inns, hotels and boarding houses, without words extending their meaning in the definition of a public offense, too strongly suggests the exclusion of restaurants to allow their inclusion by construction.

"It might be suggested (although the contention has not been made) that the information is good by virtue of the allegation that the defendant was licensed to serve the general public meals and lunches. The statute prohibits racial discrimination by the owner of any place of entertainment or amusement for which a license is required by any of the municipalities of this state, and a restaurant is in one sense a place of entertainment.

"We regard the context, however, as associating the word 'entertainment' with amusement, so that what is meant is that the prohibition, besides covering on the one hand, inns, hotels and boarding houses irrespective of any question of license, covers, on the other hand, places of diversion (such as, for instance, shows of any kind) for which a local license is exacted. Under a statute enacted in 1913 a state license is necessary for the conduct of a restaurant, but we think this is not the character of license indicated by the phrase, 'required by any of the municipal authorities of this state.'"

Discrimination - 1925. Kentucky

NEGRO TRADE NOT WANTED SAYS STEWART MANAGER

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE ADVISES "SELF-RESPECTING COLORED PEOPLE" TO STAY OUT OF LEADING FOURTH STREET STORE.

Some weeks ago an editorial appeared in The News to the effect that Stewart's Dry Goods Co. had refused to permit a Colored woman to try on a garment she was purchasing. The article caused a great deal of comment becuse Stewart's is one of the leding stores of the city, and has a host of Colored customers, composed of the money-making and money spending class. It was inconceivable that a store with such a heavy patronage of a certain group of people would wantonly and wilfully insult and humiliate them. At the same time it was shocking to have a store of Stewart's standing to inaugurate such a movement of race prejudice and thereby set a precedent that may lead to things undreamed of. The News was called scores of times to ask was it true. Finally a sub-committee from the Inter-Racial Committee, that sets out to better race relations, was sent to investigate the charge made in The News. This sub-committee cmposed of Dr. James Bond, Bishop G. C. Clement and Dr. C. H. Parrish called at Stewart's to talk with the head men of that company. The nearest they could find to the head was an assistant manager who refused to be civil and polite, it is said. He made the frank and rather bold declaration that "Stewart's Does Not Want Negro Trade." Below is published the report of the visiting committee and its recommendations. Note the appeal is to "All Self-Respecting Colored Men and Women."

Louisville News 9-12-25

Louisville Ky

No appeal need to be made to any Self-respecting person to stay away from a place where they are insulted and not wanted.

To the Self-Respecting Colored Men and Women of Louisville, Ky.

Greetings:

"No," we do not cater to Colored patrons. We do not fit Colored women. We do not allow Colored women the use of rest rooms and toilets."

This is the blunt statement made by a man who would not give his name, but claimed to be the assistant superintedent at Stewart's Dry Goods Store, Fourth and Walnut streets, Friday morning, September 4, to the andersigned, who in order to get the facts in the case, and if possible save the Colored women of Louisville further insult and humiliation, called at the Stewart's Dry Goods Store for a conference with the manager as to the policy of the company in its treatment of colored patrons. The assistant superintendent referred to above made the statement quoted above with not a single expression of regret or sorrow or embarrassment and with apparently no sense of appreciation of the enormity of the offense which the Stewart's Dry Goods Store is committing against the personality and self-respect of the Negroes of the City of Louisville, and especilly of the colored women of Louisville.

In view of the statement quoted, and in view of the fact that many of the best colored people trade, and have for years traded, with the Stewart's Dry Goods Store, a considerable manifestation of race hatred in the city of Louisville, remembering that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." We must bravely face our p roblems and our handicaps but we must not allow ourselves to be overwhelmed by them; rather must we as sane, level-headed, resourceful men and women discover means by which to ward off humiliation and insults and turn our hadicaps into stepping stones.

Second: We urge that our people under no circumstances continue to patronize Stewart's Dry Goods Store, not even to the extent of making purchases from the counters where the least insult and humiliation are possible, and that where accounts are carried, they be closed at the earliest possible moment possible, and the reason given to the manager.

Third: We strongly urge that we carry our trade (and the trade of 50,000 people is not inconsiderable) to store sthat do not humiliate and insult our women, even though it should become necessary to go to other cities for purchases.

Fourth: In this connection, we call attention to the need of Negro business crrying such goods as the Stewart's Dry Goods Store carries, and further recommend that our people patronize the "Commercial," Louisville's first and only Negro ladies' and gents' furnishing store, Sixth and Walnut.

Fifth: We firmly believe that the discontinuance of our patronage at Stewart's or any oter house insulting and umiliating our women and our race, representing one-tenth of the population, is the only way to maintain our self-respect and to secure the removal of these insults and humiliations.

Signed: Bishop Geo. C. Clement,
James Bond.

Discrimination – 1925. Louisiana.

SCHOOL TEACHER TRIED FOR VIOLATING SEGREGATION LAW; ANOTHER ARRESTED

(Chisolm Newsw Service Special)

New Orleans, La., June 4.—Miss Annie Beck, 3423 Milam Street, is to appear in Judge Humphreys court today to hear the decision of the court on the charge of violating the ordinance which prohibits colored people from purchasing and living in property, which is in a neighborhood the majority of the inhabitants being members of the opposite race.

Miss Beck was tried last Thursday and the court took the case under advisement. Since the Louisiana Supreme Court has held the ordinances valid, it is generally expected that she will be found guilty.

Just prior to the passage of the segregation law, Miss Beck, who is a fine type of intelligent woman and a well-known school teacher, purchased a home of Milam Street. After the passage of the law, upon the advice of her attorneys she moved into her home. Upon complaint of white people in the neighborhood, the police came to her home at night and arrested her.

The local branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People promptly placed their legal department at her disposal and in cooperation with the National 9ssociation has taken charge of the case.

LOUISIANA SCHOOL BACKS PREJUDICED DELEGATE

Associated Negro Press

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 23—Immediately upon his return to Louisiana State University, Roland C. Kizer, who represented the school at the Princeton Students' conference when Miss Mabel Holloway, Howard University, was named on the executive committee to represent the south, was given official commendation by the faculty and president of the institution. Kizer explained that the idea of a Negro representing the educational institutions of the south is untenable. He felt that in taking the stand he did and quitting the conference he was truly representing his school and state.

Discrimination -1925. Maryland.

"BOWIE SPECIAL" FOR WHITES ONLY SAYS CONDUCTOR

Suits Totaling $30,000 Filed as Result of Discrimination

Three suits for $10,000 damages each will be filed this week in the District Supreme Court against the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad Company as a result of its refusal to permit colored persons to ride on the Bowie Special, a direct train from the Terminal at Twelfth Street and New York Avenue, Northwest, to the Prince George race track at Bowie, Md.

The suits will be brought by Thomas H. R. Clark and Charles H. Flagg, real estate dealers with offices at 810 F Street, Northwest, and J. T. Settle, an attorney, with offices at 613 F Street, Northwest.

Besides the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad Company, J. G. Faircloth, an employee of the company, will be named as a defendant.

Mr. Settle states that last Saturday they purchased three tickets for the "Bowie Special" from Washington to Prince George's Park, Md., and presented themselves to board the train. The agents of the company, he says, refused to permit them to board the train and advised them that colored people were not allowed to ride the "Bowie Special."

Employees of the company, Mr. Settle says, barred the entrance to the train and threatened to have them arrested if they attempted to board the train. A refund of their money was offered, but they declined and kept the tickets, which will be used as exhibits in the suit to be filed this week.

In their bills of complaint they will declare that because of this discrimination on account of race or color they were subjected to and suffered great humiliation and shame, great injury in peace of mind and mental anguish, and their nervous system were shocked and their reputations seriously injured and impaired, and will ask the court to award them each the sum of $10,000 as actual and compensatory damages.

RACE PATRONS NOT WANTED AT HOCHSCHILD'S

Managers Tell Afro Department Stores Does Not Encourge Colored Buyers

THE AFRO-AMERICAN MAKES INVESTIGATIONS

Store Heads Promise Written Statement But Balk At Last Moment

That Hochschild-Kohn department store no longer desires the patronage of colored customers was admitted by heads of that firm to a reporter of The Afro-American this week.

For some time patrons of the big department store have been complaining that salesmen and saleslaies were "acting funny" and last week when a patron took some films here to be developed the saleslady frankly stated that they were not handling the films of colored trade.

One customer, who wanted to match a bit of lace was told it was not in stock although the customer could see it herself on the shelf.

One customer who priced an 89 cent article was told that the price was $3.50.

In another department a patron was told that they did not carry a certain article for which she asked. When she asked that she be shown something else the floor walker is said to have told her that they did not have anything in which she would be intereested.

Sondheim Explains

When interviewed by a reporter for this paper, Walter Sondheim one of the managers of the store, admitted that because of complaints from white patrons the management had decided not to encouarge colored trade.

"Have saelsladies been instructed to refuse to wait on the colored trade?" he was asked.

"Some of them have taken this course on their own initiative; but we are forced to say to colored people that in catering to them, we lose some of our best white trade, especially in the shoe, hat and dress departments, and we have taken this step as a business proposition and decided that it would be best from this standpoint, not to encourage colored customers.

Promised Statement

When on last Saturday a reporter for this paper was sent to interview the management on the condition, J. D. Jelenko, one of his managers, also admitted that colored trade was not now desired and stated that on Monday he would give out a public statement to this effect.

When the reporter returned Monday she was referred to Mr. Sondheim who stated that while he would not give out any written statement he would gladly answer any question on the matter.

When asked point blank as to the future policy of the store, he made it plain that the management would refer that colored people not bring their trade there.

In an interview with R. Maurice Moss, Secertary of the Urban League, and to whom some of the first cases of mistreatment of colored patrons of the firm were reported, the management explained also that they had just developed to the place where it was more profitable to dispense with their colored trade. They have been raising the standard of their products and catering to a more pretentious clientile, he was told.

Mr. Moss advised the firm, in view of this fact, to make a public statement in order that colored patrons may not be subjected to mistreatment. He was of the opinion that if the firm did not want colored trade, colored people would not want to trade there.

SEGREGATED DATE IS REFUSED IN MACON

Producer Refused To Take Student Actors Into Jim Crow Theatre

K. P. BENEFIT SHOW ALSO TURNED DOWN

Clara Smith Purchases $2,500 Cottage In Southern City

By William Smith

Special Afro-Ameircan Correspondent

Billy Chambers, who is the assistant district manager of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance company of this city, absolutely refused to take the students who are the participants in "Oh Mandy" to the white house here, which had arranged for whites to fill the main floor and the balcony, and the colored gallery. And the same thing held in his decision for the colored Knights of Pythias, who had arranged for the production to be repeated at the Grand, a white house here.

The company has thirty people, all good lookers, with a world of talent, mostly girls. The show has a new plot and is a competitor for any musical comedy that is traveling the road. Not a word spoken, or a suggestive move made that would in any way mar the feelings of the most exact.

Chambers Good Producer

The city of Macon is very pleased to have Mr. Chambers here to add new life to the amusements, and will regret it when he departs, should the company with which he is connected see fit to move him. The next production that will be seen here by the little producer will be "Going South," a musical comedy for the benefit of the "Open Air School" here.

Wake Up

Performers should wake up and study something new, or arrange that which is old, so that it will shine like new. Our shows that are booked here weekly do not come up to expectations, and the patrons are very pleased to have something worth while, and pack the house when there is something good here.

Clara Smith Buys

Clara Smith, the famous colored blues singer, and Columbia record star, made a wise purchase here, when she paid the Middle-Georgia bank here of which Mr. C. H. Douglass is president, and Mr. L. J. May is cashier, the sum of $2,500 for property located on Nessbum and Elizabeth street, a beautiful location.

Pleases Maconites

The Maconites express their respect for a woman of Miss Smith's type, to "prepare for the rainy day", or "make hay whilst the sun shines", for there are so many actors and actressees who are not doing so. Besides owning property here, Miss Simth is very popular in the city, she was entertained very often during her stay here.

Model For Actors

Miss Smith expresses herself as being "stuck on" the central city and proved it by her purchase. Miss Smith owns, according to information, an $18,000 building in New York City, and that within itself should teach the profession a lesson. And too, remind them as to where will they spend their elder days.

DENTAL ASSISTANT CERTIFIED TO CAMP PERRY REFUSED ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR

Dr. Ingersoll Johnson of Alexandria, Va., who passed with a high mark the examination for Dentist Assistant and was so certified by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and upon that certification was sent to the Veterans' Hospital at Perrypoint, Md., was rejected flatly by the appointing officers there. The officer insisted upon having three names submitted and since the doctor was the only man on the eligible list, another examination has been ordered. This coming as it does upon the heels of letters to Dr. Johnson in which consecutive reductions of beginning salary were quoted, each apparently in the hope of discouraging him, compels the belief that the rejection was entirely based upon his color. Perry Point Veterans Hospital is an all-white institution save for the presence of some Negro servants .

The rejection after the appointment had been made has worked upon the doctor a severe hardship as he has now to re-adjust all his personal plans for the future.

Discrimination -1925. Maryland.

MONTGOMERY-WARD BARS COLORED GIRLS

Manager Here Will Not Follow Policy Of Chicago Establishment

ONLY PORTERS AND MAIDS TO GET JOBS

Of 1500 Employees Only 25 Will Be Members Of Race

Mr. C. B. Sheldon, personnel manager of the Montgomery-Ward & Company firm informed R. Maurice Moss, secretary of the local Urban League, that of the 1,500 persons to be employed by his firm, 25 will be colored and those will be men. No colored girls will be employed.

Asserting that it "would not work" to have colored girls employed in the plant in clerical capacities, the personnel manager of the latest of Baltimore's large industrial concerns refused to consider any plans for their employment when seen last week by the secretary of the Urban League, Mr. Moss.

The new firm, which is located in Carroll Park at the junction of Monroe Street and Washington Boulevard, in a two-million dollar plant will employ, according to the papers, about 1,500 people. Of these two dozen will be colored men. Mr. Moss was informed that colored men would be employed as porters, elevator-runners, and truck drivers. Information reached the office of the league later to the effect that colored truck drivers were not being employed.

During the World War this firm had in its employ in the Chicago plants, about 700 colored girls, employing a colored woman as a welfare worker. Since that time the firm has cut its colored force almost to zero again.

So far as is known here this cut was not due to inefficiency on the part of the colored workers, but came in the regular process of laying of workers during the industrial depression, and those who were employed last were naturally the first to go. Selection of the personnel of their plants is, apparently left to the local personnel manager. The firm has no national policy in regard to colored labor as is the case with some of the other large industries.

Mr. Sheldon came to Baltimore after four years in the Kansas City office of the firm. There he had 75 colored men employed under him and three colored girls. These girls were employed as maids, while the men were employed in positions such as those arranged for here. It was Mr. Sheldon who first made posisble a yearly picnic and outing for the colored employees of that plant, getting the company to donate prizes for the contests held in conjunction with these events.

Enough colored men were on hand waiting for employment during the first three days the firm's office was open to fill the positions offered. The League is now taking up with the national offices of the firm, the possibility of their making a national policy in regard to employing colored girls.

Mr. Sheldon says that the various departments of the firm are so arranged that it would be impossible to segregate the colored clerks into one or more departments and to have them constantly in contact with other workers "won't work." He added that he had no doubt that he could get very efficient colored women as employees if it "would work."

JIM CROW TRAFFIC COURT TO CONTINUE

Judge Edward Staylor, Presiding Over "Five And Ten Court" Gives Word

LOGIC SOUNDS FAULTY TO AFRO REPORTER

Back Of Court Room Reserved For Colored Violators Of The Traffic Rules

Jim crow seating arrangements now in vogue in the city traffic court will be continued, Judge Edward Staylor, who told a reporter for the AFRO-AMERICAN this week.

The back of the court room which is located on the second floor of the Central Police Station is reserved for colored persons who have business to transact with the Traffic Court. Complaint was made to the AFRO-AMERICAN last week by a reputable citizen who said he was summoned to traffic court as a witness and took a seat about the middle of the court room.

He was advised by the janitor, he said, to take a seat in the rear if he didn't want to have some trouble.

Investigation by a representative of this paper shows that the police attached to the traffic court are also given this job of sorting people out by races and seating them in this court of justice, sometimes referred to by autoists as the "five and ten court" because of the frequency of which fines of $5 and $10 are imposed.

Asked about this jim crow seating arrangement, Judge Staylor told the AFRO representatives that colored people were segregated in other court rooms and he didn't see any reason for changing the procedure in Traffic Court.

"We also segregate the greasy and dirty white chauffeurs of the working class from those of the better class," he said.

"If you separate people by the clothes they wear or their cleanliness, why put all the colored people together" Judge Staylor was asked. To this he could make no satisfactory reply.

Hearst Has Jim Crow Night At Christmas Exhibit In Baltimore

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23.—Negro visitors to the Hearst Baltimore Evening American and Evening News Christmas exhibit, who were in line waiting to enter, were pulled out of line and told that there was a special day set aside for "niggers" and that they could not enter.

Following repeated insults of this type, many of the Negro societies met in conference and issued a call to all Negroes to keep away from the Hearst exhibit on the day set aside for "niggers" and to withdraw their subscriptions from the Hearst papers.

JOHNS HOPKINS GETS BLACK EYE IN WILMINGTON

School Principals Vote Unanimously To Bar Hopkins Extension Course

HOPKINS WANTED TO DRAW COLOR LINE

Action Would Have Put 24 Colored Teachers Out Of Classes

Johns Hopkins University received a black eye in its effort to carry jim crow into Wilmington, Delaware, Public Schools. says the current "Crisis."

Hopkins, which in its University bars colored people and in its hospital subjects them to the worst imaginable species of jim crow, had been selected to conduct extension courses for the Wilmington public school teachers.

The Crisis says:

"The University notified David A. Ward, Superintendent of Schools of Wilmington that it was against the Johns Hopkins policy to admit Negroes in its courses and Superintendent Ward called together the 24 colored teachers registered in the course advising them to withdraw since they were ineligible. The Crisis account then continues:

"Such indignation and resentment met his suggestion that he acceded to the suggestion of Principal George A. Johnson of the Howard High School (colored) to call together the principals of the 30 schools of the city to advise them of the situation.

24 Affected

"Superintendent Ward informed them that there were 24 teachers (colored) who were affected by this policy and that the possible solution might be to have the course excluded or to allow only those who were eligible to enter. He also disclaimed any responsibility for the policies of Johns Hopkins. Mr. George A. Johnson principal of Howard High School speaking for the principals pointed out that more than 24 teachers were affected by this action: that the entire city of Wilmington was affected by this action inasmuch as Johns Hopkins was attempting to extend its policies of discrimination into Wilmington through the sanction of the public schools: that to single out any group and deny them educational advantages on account of race was indeed embarrassing and compromising.

Principals Act

Mr. Channing Wagner principal of the Wilmington High School (white) moved that inasmuch as the included part of the teaching force of course offered by Johns Hopkins ex-Wilmington that it be rejected without further consideration. The motion was carried unanimously by the vote of the 24 white and 6 colored principals."

Discrimination – 1925. Massachussetts.

VA. ATTORNEY SUES SCHOOL FOR $5,000

Father Pays Worcester Academy Accepted Money But Refused Admission

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AS CO-DEFENDANTS

Case An Echo Of Barring Race Student From Williams Dining Hall

Worcester, Mass.-An echo of the Williams college case, in which a race student of that institution alleged he was refused permission to attend the "Commons," came to light yesterday with the fling of a suit for $5000 in Superior Court against the trustees of Worcester academy by J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

He alleges the trustees "unjustifiably and without cause refused to receive and accept him as a student" after he had paid tuition fees and had been assigned to a room in Davis Hall.

He also paid for his board and lodging for half the academic year of 1923-24, he allaged, and seeks damages for his expense in preparing for the school and for clothing, travel and other items.

The action is brought through J. Thomas Hewin, father of the boy. It is against the defenadnts in their capacity as trustees of the academy.

Worchester men named as defendants are: Headmaster Samuel Foss Holmes, Albert S. Haywood, Chandler Bullock, Samuel M. Winslow, Geo. A. Gaskill, Wm. W. Johnson, Paul B. Morgan, D. W. Abercromble, George Crompton, Warren A. Whitney, Clifford S. Anderson and F. Harold Daniels.

All White

Defendants outside of Worchester are: President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Providence; President Ernest M. Hopkins, of Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.; George Walker, Newton; George E. Horr, Newton; Edwin F. Greene, Boston; Gerald B. Smith, Chicago; Ernest E. Wheeler, New York; Philip M. Judd, Holyoke, and Jas. A. Hamilton of New Haven.

The plaintiff sets forth in his declaration that he is a citizen of color or of mixed blood, derived from the African and Caucasian races.

The declaration says the boy made application for admission in the academy as a student for the academic year, 1923-24, was accepted as a student on July 20, 1923, and was assigned to room 394 in Davis Hall. The expense of tuition board and lodging was at the rate of $850 and he was directed to report at the academy on Sept. 18, 1923, the declaration continues. June 18, 1923, he paid the registration fee of $25 and on Sept. 4, 1923 he paid $484.80, the first payment for tuition.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
JUNE 12, 1925

Fight Opens On Color Line In Colleges

BOSTON, June 12.— Discriminated against, they claim, in all Massachusetts colleges, Negro students plan to strike back. Law suits will be instituted wherever the "color line" is drawn. The first gun was fired in Worcester, where Worcester Academy is defendant in a suit for $5,000 brought by a rejected colored student.

Several days ago a tumult was raised in Williamstown, where white students refused to eat in the same dining hall with a colored man enrolled as a student at the Williams College. His father plans legal action.

GEN. BUTLER AGREES TO OPPOSE FEDERAL SEGREGATION.

Divulges that someone has reported that extent is slight, but his mind is open. Will introduce Dyer Bill—League appeals to race to act.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 21—A direct attack on federal segregation, resulting in the start of a positive move to eliminate it was made this week here at a face-to-face interview with the chairman of the National Republican Committee in an audience granted by Sen. W. M. Butler, whose campaign for return to the U. S. Senate is about to begin, at his Boston office, 77 Franklin St., to a delegation of the National Equal Rights League of national and local officers and Rev. H. H. Proctor of the Brooklyn branch.

Rev. D. L. Ferguson opened the appeal to Mr. Butler. Mr. Trotter elebrated on the prevalence and injury of the practice and urged Mr. Butler to remove it through his power as national party chairman and chief adviser to the President. The League urged the race to support the party in the belief that with a President and a Chairman both from Massachusetts, segregation will be removed.

Senator Butler said he was opposed to segregation and would work against it. While it was a matter of principle, yet he had been told there was little of it at Washington, yet his mind was open as to its extent. He did not favor legislation against it, as segreation was an excutive and administrative matter. He said he would introduce the Dyer Bill at the coming session. He might not be able to have his way on segregation but would try and would confer later with representatives of the League.

Requested to get President to Act.

Rev. E. K. Nichols of Cambridge, on getting admission that the evil was executive, said that, therefore, the President could stop it by order and that the delegation asked him to get the President to act. Sen. Butler replied that it was not customary for Presidents to interfere with Department office regulations. He admitted, however, that evidenced displeasure at a condition by the President usually caused a change.

Secretary Trotter declared that segregation was extensive, asked if the Senator welcomed information and receiving an affirmative reply told what he had personally seen, especially in the Department of Justice, Registry of Treasury etc., and urged the eradication as to toilets, lockers, rest rooms and eating places.

Rev. H. H. Proctor stated that in New York the Colored People believed that segregation was prevalent and resented it politically and Colored leaders could hold them in line if he would remove the practice. Rev. B. W. Swain, national vice-president-at-large, agreed with the Senator that segreation started before Wilson, was Republican, and so should be removed by Republicans. He declared that a nod of the head by President Coolidge to Cabinet officers would remove it and the league asked that he get the President to give that nod.

Race Action Asked

Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson's offer to again send data as to where segregation existed and how much, was accepted. Segregation is too notorious to be called slight. It can be seen by senators. The League appeals to every member of the race, who doubtless will criticize the Republican Chairman if he does not discover its extensivenes, to let Senator Butler know the facts and the feeling of the race at once, also to send data to Secretary Trotter at 9 Cornhill, especially the Colored campaign workers, and thus to make sure of this opportunity to remove the worst of all degradations.

THE B. A. A. INCIDENT

Boston has been misrepresented this week, and it has also been vindicated.

It was misrepresented by the Boston Athletic Association. It has been vindicated by the Union, Exchange, University, Art, Algonquin, Engineers and Somerset Clubs.

Boston was misrepresnted when the first named club, the B. A. A., refused to permit Oswell, member of the Boston University foot-ball team to eat in the regular dining room with his team-mates. This was misrepresentation not only of the equal rights spirit and practice of Boston, but also of its good breeding. For the act of taking this Colored youth to the fifth floor to eat by himself because of his color was not only base and brutal, but, inasmuch as Oswell was a guest of the club, it was even more despical as a breach of eitquette and hospitality.

Let it here be said that te Color line rule, base and uncivilized in itself, was no proper excuse even for it's enforcement on a guest brought there in utter unsconsciousness of the existence of such a rule.

The other misrepresntation of Boston was the false statement by both Supt. Franks and especially Dr. Whalen, the B. U. Coach, that every Boston Club had the same rule. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Boston Post, first for exposing the bigotry and Ku-Kluxism of the B. A., some to Whalen for the false statement which enabled the Post to ascertain whether other Boston Clubs had this dining room color line, for which we owe the Post the greatest gratitude. How magnificently the really aristocratic and exclusive Boston clubs denied the base charge. What a vindication of Boston traditions.

We congratulate young Oswell for refusing to be Jim-Crowed, or to accept a compromise. Good for so young a fellow. We have little respect for Capt. Murphy of the B. U. team for his failure to protest, which we wish the University itself would do. There is no ground for legal action. We congratulate Attorney Albert G. Wolff, secretary of the National Equal Rights League for his able and telling letter of remontrance. Let us finish at Rev. Brookin's Church Monday night.

HIT BACK—STAND UP

Now is the time when red blooded Colored men and women can show that they cannot be insulted with impunity. Just read these words, uttered by an official of the Boston Athletic Association as an excuse for refusing to allow a Colored member of the Boston University Football Team to eat in the dining room with his team mates:

"We have a rule prohibiting any Colored person from eating in the dining room. We could not have a Colored boy in the dining room."

So any one, according to this, could eat in the dining rooms if he be white. But no matter how highly moral, how refined, how educated a Colored person is, he cannot eat in the dining rooms. And this is the real tragic situation facing the race in Boston, the "Cradle of Liberty."

What are we going to do about it? Are we going to hold our hands and let this humiliation go unnoticed, thereby inviting further insult of this kind? Are we going to receive this kick and hang our heads like slaves in docile servility? Certainly we do not have to; for every Colored voter living in Ward 9 (old Ward 13) can give his or her answer to this latest attack on our race by going to the polls on Tuesday, November 3rd, and voting for Julian D. Rainey for Council, the only Colored man running for office in Boston. If on Wednesday morning, November 4th, Boston awakens to find that the Colored citizens have voted solidly for Rainey, as effective a protest will have been made to put an end to this vulgar discrimination, coming as it does at this time, as any other single action.

It will mean the serving of notice on our baitors that they can't kick us around and get away with it. Remember our citizenship is at stake. This is but one instance of our being put aside as lepers. This is no time for petty jealousies within the race; no time for fancied grievances. It is the time when our race is on trial. All eyes are watching to see if we are going to fight back. To put aRiney in the City's law making body will impress these bigots. Our first duty Tuesday November 3rd is to vote for JULIAN D. RAINEY for Council. It will be one smacking answer to the B. A. A.

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 22, 1925

The barring of a Negro college student and football player from the main dining room of the Boston Athletic association again brings up the race question. Well, if it's necessary we can fight the South again and show them how much more democratic we are up here.

Discrimination – 1925. Massachusetts.

BAR IN MUSIC CONTEST

BUT MASS. FEDERATION OPPOSES ACTION OF NAT'L FEDERATION AND HAS PROTESTED—MASS WELCOMES COLORED TO COMPETE—BELIEVES NO LINE SHOULD BE DRAWN—MASS. IS DIFFERENT—NATIONAL SAYS WHITES EXCLUDED FROM NAT'L COLORED FEDERATION—ROLAND ROBINSON COMPETED

(Boston Transcript, April 4, 1925)

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In your issue of March 26th, you published an article reporting the contest of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs at Steinert Hall, which bore the headline "Bar Negro in music contest."

At first sight this might convey the impression that Massachusetts bars Negro contestants, whereas it is the national body which bars them, and the Massachusetts Federation should be definitely absolved rfom tacit acquiescence in the ruling of the national body, even though by a law o the State we must admit the Colored as well as white race.

In justice to the Masachusetts Federation we wish to make it known that we admit the Negro, not because we must, but because we wish to do so.

The Massachusetts Federation has passed a resolution of protest against this most unfair and unwise ruling of the ntional body, which resolution was presented at the November Board Meeting in Pittsburgh.

We are, therefore, on record as disapproving utterly of this ruling. The utmost concession it was possible to obtain was, however, that Massachuse tts might allow the Negro to enter her own contest, but thaot no further progress might be made by him even if a winner.

White National Cites Colored National

There is a National Assaciation of Negro Musicians to which no white people are admitted, and it was the contention o fthe national board that the place of the Negro musician was there and not in our National Federation; that more good could come to music from Negro talent if exploited in its own association than if permitted t enter into competition with the white race.

The national president has addressed the Assocation of Negro Musicians and is interested in it, but believes the ruling a wise and just one.

Mass. Stands Out Alone Against Segregation—And So Race Here Should Oppose Segregation

Notwithstanding the opinion of the national body, the Massachusetts Federation believes that if a musiciac has voice and artistic worth, if he has the divine spark of genius, it matters not whether his skin is black or white. Massachusetts believes in the admission of Negro musicians to these contests ,and will continue to help and encourage the Negro musician as wel as the musician of the white race.

Mass. To Offer Prize for Colored Winner

The Massachusetts Federation furthermore will strive to offer in future a State prize for any Negro winner who is not allowed to progress beyond the confines of the State contest so that he may know that his own State believes that he has something worth giving to the world of music and which should be preserved.

The Massachusetts Federation stands now, as always, for no distinction as to race or creed in music—the universal language—as in all other things ,and our whole-hearted encouragement will always be given, in so far as lies in our power, to all young musicians of artistic worth, whether white or black.

MARY G. REED,
President of Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs.
Boston, April 2, 1925.

—Editor's 53rd Birth Anniversary—

Up-Town BRANCH Office of The Guardian where all lines of Business can be transacted at 371-A Tremont St., Roxbury, Corner Davenport Street. Telephone Highlands 0899.

BOSTON STARTS DRIVE AGAINST RACE PREJUDICE

June 17 Is Day on Which Concentrated Plea Will Be Broadcast

Boston, Mass., June 5.—Not only are requests for the historical leaflet on Peter Salem and other soldiers who fought at Bunker Hill pouring into the national headquarters of the National Equal Rights league at 9 Cornhill from all parts of the country, with assurances of observances in honor of Peter Salem on June 17, sesquicentennial of this soldier fighting in the first battle for American independence, by equal rights leaders throughout the country, Boston has been aroused to fever heat by the local branch under Rev. D. S. Klugh as executive chairman.

Monday, as a result of the visit of a subcommittee of the league, headed by Monroe Mason, to city hall, Mayor Curley directed the chairman of public celebrations to add speakers representing Race and the Jewish race to the oratorical program at the base of the monument at noon in order to "make known the contribution of these two elements to the American birthright of liberty and equality and especially the valor of colored soldiers from the beginning until now." William Monroe Trotter, national corresponding secretary of the league, has been assigned to speak.

The mayor also acceded to Mr. Mason's request for representation in the parade and the celebration chairman appointed Mr. Mason the key man to arrange for this.

The object of the league in urging the Race in every community to publicly observe Peter Salem day as one of our Race days, is to make known to our own people and to all the white Americans that though held in contempt, we helped win every victory of the nation from its very birth. On this June 17, which marks 150 years since we had soldiers in the embryonic nation's first regular battle, the Race is asked to voice a firm demand and issue a public challenge upon the nation and its president to end the singling out of our Race alone for discrimination and civil segregation in return for a century and a half of soldier service without failure or tarnish.

Every church, every fraternal and civic body, every equal rights league or committee, including those organized to celebrate this memorial, are requested to send strong antisegregation resolutions to President Coolidge as the beginning of a nation-wide drive for abolition of federal segregation, most blighting menace because practiced by the federal government itself in government buildings.

B.A.A. BARS RACE BOY FROM EATING WITH TEAM - NO LINE BY BEST CLUBS

OSWELL OF B. U. FOOTBALL TEAM THE VICTIM OF GROSS INSULT AS GUEST—SWELLEST BOSTON CLUBS DENY STATEMENT OF COACH, A B. A. A. MAN, WHO SAID ALL CLUBS DREW LINE AT DINING—OSWELL REFUSED TO BE JIM CROWED

Equal Rights League Gets Admission That no Written Rule, only Verbal—White Church Staff Protest—Will Be Discussed at Mass Meeting Monday night in Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Shawmut Avenue above Ruggles.

(Boston Post, Oct. 20, 1925)

Barred from the main dining room of the Boston Athletic Association because of his color, Charles L. Oswell, a 19-year-old substitute halfback of the Boston University football team, has become the storm centre of a controversy which has his college aroused to a high pitch of indignation and excitement.

Soon After Martyr to Team on Field

Fuel was added to the bitterness of feeling among the students at the university yesterday because of the realization that young Oswell, in addition to receiving the slight at the B. A. A., was a martyr to the college on the gridiron later, when he was knocked out during a scrimmage.

The incident in which young Oswell figured as the chief principal occurred last Saturday, previous to the game in which Boston University received a defeat at the hands of Boston College at Braves Field.

Whole Team Guests

It appears that Oswell, with his teammates, went to the B. A. A. shortly after noon to have luncheon in the clubhouse, arrangements for the luncheon having been made with the club management by Dr. Charles L. Whelan, the coach, and George V. Brown, director of athletics at the club.

Taken to 5th Floor Alone

I was standing in the lobby of the club on the first floor, chatting with the other boys when one of the men came up to me and asked if he could speak to me alone," Oswell stated to the Post last night. "His name was Greening, I believe, one of the stewards. I followed him up to the fifth floor of the club, where he led me into a small private dining room, which had a big, bare table in it. He explained to me that he did not want to hurt my feelinges, but that there was a rule of the club against persons of color eating in the main dining room and that they were afraid that some of the members of the club would raise objection.

Refuses To Eat Alone

"I told Mr. Greening that if I was not good enough to eat in the main dining room, I was not good enough to eat up there and that I would eat outside. O course, I was angry, and started down stairs.

Attitude of Mates—Knew Little of Action

In the lobby there were a few of the fellows left. Most of them had gone in to their tables in the main dining room and had started to eat.

"The boys who were standing in the hall asked me what the trouble was, seeing me start out with my hat and coat on. I simply went out to a place near the school where I eat regularly, and ate my dinner alone. Later I took a taxicab alone and went out to the field, where I next saw the rest of the team.

Team's Protest Brought Consent but Oswell Refused

"Some of the boys most of them, wanted to go upstairs and eat with me there. But I wouldn't go back up there. Some of the boys got up from their tables inside and wanted to go out and eat with me. Some of them went to the officials of the club and I was told, finally, to go into the main dining room. But I wanted to go out. I was mortified and embarrassed and wanted to be alone. So I went."

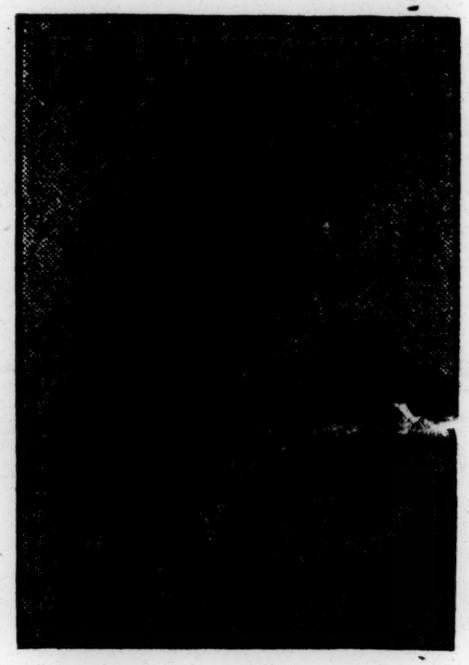
Coach and B. A. A. Man Blamed

Superintendent Charles T. Franks of the B. A. A. placed the matter squarely on the shoulders of Dr. Charles L. Whelan, of Brookline, a Boston physician, who is coach of the B. U. team, and George V. Brown, director of athletics, for not informing him when the order for luncheons was made that there was a colored boy on the team.

B. A. A. Superintendent Admits Color Line Rule—Claims Most Clubs Same

"We would have made arrangements for the entire team to eat together in one of the dining rooms whether there was one or 10 Colored boys. But I didn't know. I was given no information beforehand. We have a rule, most of the clubs in Boston have, prohibiting any Colored person eating in the dining rooms. We could not have a Colored boy in the dining room. Members knowing of the rule would object.

"Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Whelan have admitted to me since that when they gave the order neither of them gave thought to the fact that there was a Colored lad among those who were to eat, on the regular tables, in the dining room. Each is a member of the club and, of course, should know the rules.



ALBERT G WOLFF, ESQ.
Equal Right League Secretary who forced B A. A. to Admit Color-Line Rule Was Only "Verbal"

Don't Blame Colored Boy

"I want to say that I do not blame the Colored boy for the way he acted. If I was in his place I would have DONE JUST THE SAME. The B. U. officials should have told us and we could have served the luncheon in the building without hurting anyone's feelings. Why, after the thing came to a head there Saturday I offered to transfer the whole team to one of the private rooms upstairs so that they could all eat together. But Oswell, the Colored boy, said emphatically, 'If I can't eat in there, I won't eat anywhere,' and walked out. And no one will want to blame him."

No one was instructed to tell young Oswell of the rule of the club before the luncheon, according to Coach Whelan, when he gave his explanation of the matter last night. Dr. Whelan explained that he was not at the

luncheon, but reached the B. A. A. at the close of the meal to learn what had happened.

Coach Whelan Misrepresents Boston Admits Boy a Guest

"There is not a club in Boston which does not have the same rule. Young Oswell understands it and when I talked with him today he told me so and that he was perfectly satisfied. When we have the training table for the team at the B. A. A. as we shall probably, the team will eat in a private dining room. This was just a luncheon, which we arranged to have in the dining room of the B. A. A. before the game instead of going to some hotel. The boys were guests of the B. A. A. and of course had to abide by the house rules of the organization. The price of the meals came from the athletic fund of the university.

Claims Slight Not Against Oswell, Then It is Against the Race

"I want to emphasize that no slight against Oswell was intended on account of his color or anything else. There are some hotels which have not let Negro players for Boston University come in. We had a little fuss on that account out in Detroit. The Boston Athletic Association is a club organized for athletic and social enjoyment of its members. It has rules. should have eaten together. After he came downstairs I went about my own duties elsewhere and do not know what happened thereafter," Greening told a reporter.

Statement by Parents—Boy will Play On

Oswell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Charles Oswell of 12 Bancroft St., Worcester, attended the game at Braves Field Saturday.

"It's all right to talk about the heart of the Commonwealth and the cradle of liberty, but it's different when it came to my boys dating with the rest of the Boston University team in the B. A. A. We Colored people, however, have to put up with various things in life, and I had a quiet little talk with my boy and told him to stick, that a Colored fellow will get on further in the world by sticking and fighting it out rather than by showing the white feather. And he will. He will keep on playing football as long as there is a drop of sporting blood in his viens and as long as I have any influence over him. This will not make him stop.

Proud of Their Boy

"I heard about it when I went to his room after the game. He came with us to Worcester afterward. He told me how he went out to eat in a white lunchroom afterwards, but I told him that it was all part of the game of life and not to show the white feather. He is just a clean, honest boy. I have been trying to give him an education so that he will be able to walk just a little higher than the rest of us. I have two other children in college, one, a girl, who has been for four years at the State Normal School, another, a boy, who is at Clark College, Worcester.

"I am proud of them all and am especially proud of Charley. He is to carry on."

B. U. Captain "Lays Down" on Mate

Captain "Bill" Murphy of Lynn, the star of the B. U. team, who scored the only touchdown of the intown team made against the B. C. eleven, said last night "I do not think that the boys wish a fuss made over the affair. It was outside the province of the team's management. We were invited to eat in the main dining room of the clubhouse, by taking up three or four tables as special guests of the B. A. A.

Accepts Insult As Club's Right Though Guests—Not to Protest

"As we were there on invitation and as regular members of the B. A. A. and were eating in the dining-room at the time, I suppose it was within their right to enforce their own rules.

"I didn't know anything about it until it was called to my attention and Oswell had left. He was offered, I understand, an opportunity to go upstairs and eat in one of the private rooms and I believe it was suggested that two or three of the boys would go up with him, but Oswell declined.

"I'm sorry the episode happened and would have done anything to prevent it, but under the circumstances I do not think I will make any protest about it."

Oswell's Career

Young Oswell, who rooms at 27 Greenwich Park, in the South End, is a freshman in the School of Business Administration, and has proved an able player in the varsity backfield. Before coming to B. U., he was president of his class in the South High School, Worcester, was an honor pupil there and highly popular among all of the students.

The discussion of the affair waxed no cooler yesterday among the students and football squad of Boston University, because of the fact that young Oswell was knocked out while battling on the gridiron for the B. U. colors.

"JIM CROW" RULE Y VERBAL—ADMISSION FORCED BY EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

(Boston Post, Oct. 21, 1925)

The rule of the Boston Athletic Association, under which Charles L. Oswell, colored halfback of the Boston University football team, was excluded from the main dining room of the club at the team's luncheon last Saturday, is a verbal one.

This was stated last night by Superintendent Charles T. Franks of the B. A. A., as a reply to the request of the Equal Rights League for a copy of the rule.

"The rules are made by the house committee and are verbal. .There is no necessity for either writing or printing them," he told the Post.

Color Not Guest Bar in Boston's Most Aristocratic Club

While the Boston Athletic Association, in accordance with a strict house rule of long standing, "jim crowed" Charlie Oswell, the Colored halfback of the Boston University eleven, from its dining rooms, young Oswell has the assurance that his color would not prevent him being a welcome guest at the most aristocratic of all clubs in Boston, the Somerset Club.

Somerset Club Has No Dining Color Bar

President Herbert Mason Sears of the Somerset Club assured the Post last night that the club did not discriminate against any guest because of his color. "We have no such rule as the B. A. A. is reported to have," said President Sears.

Nor the Union Club

President Frederick P. Cabot of the Union Club on Park street, one of the most exclusive of Boston clubs, declared emphatically that the Union Club would not bar any person from its dining rooms because of his color.

"As a matter of fact," said Judge Cabot, "at the last reunion of my Harvard class, held at the Union Club, one of the guests was a Colored classmate, and everyone at the club did the best to make him feel at home. I never heard of such a rule in our club as the one invoked by the B. A. A.

Nor the Algonquin Club

General Edgar R. Champlin, acting president of the Algonquin Club, declared that no such rule had ever been heard of at that club and that such a thing had never been discussed.

Nor the Exchange Club

The steward at the Exchange Club, 118 Milk St., where many of Boston's most prominent business men dine daily, told a Post reporter yesterday that he had no orders barring persons of color from the dining room.

Superintendent John P. May broke into the conversation to corroborate him and added: "A few times we have had distinguished Chinese and Japanese here. Very often we have Colored gentlemen guests. The only rule is that they must be gentlemen, and that applies to black or white."

No line at University Club

Manager Doyle of the University Club where he has been an employee for a quarter of a century, was emphatic in his statement that there is no house rule against Colored college men having the privileges of the club and dining room.

At the Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth streets, which is a favorite dining place of many, attaches told inquiring members last night that there is no rule prohibiting them entertaining Colored guests of standing or distinction.

B. A. A. Supt. Minimizes the Insult

Superintendent Franks of the Boston Athletic Association said last night that young Oswell was not standing at the doorway of the dining room when he was told of the rule. "He was told of it within three minutes of the time he entered the building. He was in the entrance when I noticed him," he said. "The lobby of our dining room is on the second floor. He was taken by Mr. Greening, the steward, right to the fifth floor, and from there down through the billiard room on the second floor, where he was the nearest to the lobby of the dining room. It is too bad that it happened. It was just a case of a slip-up on someone's part and nothing more."

Oswell Practices with Team

Oswell, disregarding the storm which broke at Boston University and elsewhere when the news of the "slight" became known, spent all yesterday drilling with the R. O. T. C. unit of the school in which he is a "plain buck private" as he described himself last night. Late in the afternoon he went with other members of the football squad of the University to Fenway Prak, where several scrimmages were held. He was bruised considerably in the play and was nursing his hurts at his boarding house, 27 Greenwich Park, during the evening.

Protests

The National Equal Rights League and the church staff of the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations directed communications to the B. A. A. yesterday in which they protested the alleged slight against Oswell. The Rights League letter asked Superintendent Charles T. Franks of the B. A. A. to forward to it a copy of the rule.

Church of All Nations

The letter of the Morgan Memorial staff, signed by Staff Secretary Kate F. Hobart, and directed to President Henry G. Lapham, follows:

"We, the members of the church staff of the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations, read with regret the action of the Boston Athletic Association, at the recent dinner held by the Boston University football team in the dining room of the association, when a member of the team of Boston University was excluded from the dining room on account of his color.

"As a staff representing a church ministering without regard to race or color, believing in equal rights to all as emphasized in the Constitution of the United States, emphatically protest the action of your club, if the newspaper account is correct."

Wolff Protests For League

Albert G. Wolff, secretary of the Greater Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League, wrote to Superintendent Franks as follows:

"I assure you it was with extreme regret that I read in today's papers stories of what appears to be a cruel and indefensible case of the drawing of color line against a colored member of the Boston University football team at your clubhouse last Saturday.

"Unwarranted and Humiliating"

"As secretary of the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League organized to contend for fair treatment for all citizens, regardless of race or color, and particularly to protect Colored men and women against racial prejudice and discrimination on account of color, and in behalf of all people imbued with the spirit of fair, unprejudiced America, I protest with all my heart, with all my soul and with all the strength God has given me, against your reported unwarranted and humiliating treatment of this clean, cultivated and ambitious young man.

Refers to President's Speech

"If you have any justification to offer outside of pure racial discrimination, we would like to be advised of it and full credit will be given. At any rate this is a far bigger matter than Charles L. Oswell, the student involved. It concerns every Colored man, woman and child in America. Yes, such an unfortunate happening right here in Boston, known as the "Cradle of Liberty", reacts against the white people as well. It is contrary to the sentiments President Coolidge has just spoken to the country to warn of the dangers of racial intolerance and discrimination.

Asks for the Printed Rule

"You are reported to have explained the barring of young Oswell from the dining room by claiming there is a club rule against Colored people eating there. Will you be kind enough to inform me if you have any book or printed matter containing such a rule, and if you have, will you be good enough to send it to me?

"You are knowr as the Boston Athletic Association, an old Boston club, but if the newspaper accounts are true, this outrage demonstrates that for once Boston spirit and traditions were forgotten.

Hopes Club Will Change Rules and Publicly So Announce

"It is to be hoped that you and your club will take action that will make for better feeling, better understanding, and that is to announce in the public press that hereafter you and your club will not tolerate discrimination on account of race or color, and that Colored persons coming to your club under conditions similar to those of this college student will not be subjected to the ignominies of racial prejudice and discrimination."

Discrimination - 1925

Massachusetts.

BUTLER REPLIES ON FED. SEGREGATION

Says he opposses it; will work against it, but is told there is little of it—Admits it is executive

SAYS HE WILL INTRODUCE DYER BILL—EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE DELEGATION ACCEPTS HIS VIEW THAT EVIL IS EXECUTIVE AND ASKS HIM TO HAVE PRESIDENT ABOLISH IT—INSISTS EVIL IS GREAT

As important a political audience as has been held on the citizenship rights of Colored Americans in the last decade, which may be fruitful of great results for years, was held Monday afternoon, Aug. 10, 1925, in the office of Sen. Wm. M. Butler, National Republican Chairman, at 77 Franklin Street, Boston, granted by Chairman Butler to a delegation of the national and local officers of the National Equal Rights League on the matter of federal segregation. Its importance lay in the circumstances that segregation was put up squarely to the Chairman o fthe National Republican Committee, a Massachusetts man, who is also and thereby the chief adviser to the President Calvin Coolidge, also a Masachusetts man, and was discussed by Sen. Butler.

The Audience

The audience was opened by Rev. D. Leroy Ferguson of St. Cyprian's Church, who said the delegation had come to ask whether he would have federal segregation abolished. Wm. Monroe Trotter, as chief spokesman, argued for the abolitionof this singling out of this one racial element among many for its employees of the national government to be herded apart and together as to desks or working stations, lockers, toilets, also eating places for employees in buildings of the government and rest or recreation rooms, or else excluded from eating and rest rooms . He declared it was a real degradation and denial of equality of citizenship. Reference was also made to the Dyer Bill.

Sen. Butler's Response

Sen. Butler replied that he would keep his promise to introduce the Dyer Bill, and would do so at the coming long session, stating there was no chance for it at the last short session.

On Segregation

The Senator, in response to the appeal that he use his power as party leader and as adviser to the President against segregation, said that he was opposed to the segregation, would endeavor to have it abolished. He then said he had alrealy made some inquiry and been told that there was very little of it in the Departments.

Surprise at such a report on a condition so prevalent and notorious was evident on the faces of the delegation. The Senator did not give the source of this information. He expressed himself as opposed to the principle and as still open-minded as to the facts in the case and disposed to be inquiring in the motter.

The Senator began by saying that he felt the matter better not be made a matter of legislation, as it was executive and administrative.

The Responses

Rev. E. K. Nichols, pastor of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Cambridge, asked if President Coolidge was not head of the Executive Department and when the Senator assented, asked if the President was not the one to issue an order to stop it, and said the delegation requested him to ask the president to do so.

Secretary Trotter declared the segregation was a well-established fact. He cited two departments, Justice and Registry of Treasury, where he had personally seen the desk segregation and told of the toilet and eating room segregations and appealed for its abolition.

Rev. H. H. Proctor, of the Brooklyn Branch, said the Colored people were convinced the system existed and that if the Senator would abolish it, leaders could much more easily hold the voters in line.

Rev. B. W. Swain, pastor of Boston's A. M. E. Zion church, said the race knew the evil existed. He agreed with Sen. Butler that it started under Republicans and Republicans should eradicate it. A nod of the head by Pres. Coolidge to Cabinet officers would end it and if Sen. Butler would get him to make that nod he would be a second Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson reminded the Senator that she had sent him statistics of segregation, which he admitted, and asked for another copy which she agreed to send to him.

Senator's Second Response

Sen. Butler responded as to President Coolidge that it was no customary for the President to give directions as to the office regulations by Department heads. He admitted that evidence of his displeasure at given practises would probably cause their discontinuance .

He said he was open-minded as to the extent of segregation and that there would be further conferences.

The delegates after the audience felt that good work had been done, they hoped Sen. Butlr would "make good." They felt that the Colored Republican organization leaders whom Sen. Butler had working in the campaign, and whom he knew should long ago have convinced him that segregation was considerable and should certainly so convince him now.

STAND BY RACE PLAYER

Famous White Orchestra Refuses to Play in Worcester, for Dance When Colored Member Is Objected to by Hall Management

RAISE COLOR ISSUE AT DANCE HALL

The color line was drawn at the Lynnhurst ballroom here last night and the hundreds of Charleston fanciers and lovers of the modern dance who journeyed to the spacious dance hall to trip the light fantastic to the music of the famous Robin Hood orchestra of Worcester, were disappointed, for the Robin Hood boys did not play.

The dance started all right, but Manager Joseph A. Tebo is now accused of having suggested that it would be better if a colored man in the orchestra did not play.

Arthur Crosbie, manager of the Robin Hood Serenaders could not be located this morning but Mr. Lations speaking in place of him stated it was a grave injustice.

"One of our regular men was sick Mr. Lations stated and we took along the colored man as a substitute. Mr. Tebo suggested that he be eliminated rfom the team and we stood by him and said if he did not play none of the others would, and we did not.

According to the information given out at the dance hall Manager Tebo was called to the telephone by Joseph A. Lyons, owner of the hall who intimated that it would be better if the colored man did not play. Mr. Tebo said he told the other members of the Robin Hood Serenaders and they all agreed not to play without their colored member.

Mr. Lyons could not be located today.

Discrimination - 1925 Mexico.

'NO TRADE WANTED' SIGNS TORN DOWN IN TIA JUANA, MEX.

By Pacific Defender News Bureau

TIA JUANA, Mexico, Sept. 23.—A score of signs, bearing the inscription, "No Colored Trade Solicited," were removed from buildings here when a committee from the San Diego N. A. A. C. P. crossed the border Saturday filled with indignation over reports that black people were being discriminated against.

Pacific Defender 9-24-25 Los Angeles California

Before crowds, aggregating several hundred, who gathered in the streets to watch the work, the committee went from building to building and from resort to resort, taking signs bearing the inscriptions, "No Negro Business Wanted," and "No Colored Trade Solicited," from their places upon walls and pillars.

Discrimination — 1925 Michigan.

"INDIGNATION MEETING" WHEN WHITES GET NEGRO SCHOOL MA-AMS

DETRIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—An "indignation meeting" followed an order which transferred a group of white school children in the Crudder avenue and Eight Mile Road district from the Birdhurst white school to a school building half a mile away in a Negro district and placed them under colored school teachers.

More than 100 whites attended the Eight Mile Road and Livernois Road Improvement Association meeting in a store house on Turner avenue. A committee was appointed to present a protest to Frank Cody, superintendent of schools. Meanwhile the white parents have withdrown their children from the portable annex. The incensed parents also visited Miss Inez Caswell, superintendent of the disrict, and asked that their children be returned to the Birdhurst school building. Miss Caswell is said to have refused to recind the order. The transfer was made because of congestion in the Birdhurst school.

COLORED STUDENT NURSE ADMITTED AFTER N. A. A. C. P. ACTS IN MICHIGAN

Action by Oscar Baker, of the Bay City, Michigan, Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of the National Office, has brought about a complete victory in the case of Majorie Franklin, a colored student nurse, who had been denied residence in the regular dormitory of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Baker, prominent attorney, took up the case last April, being seconded by the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., the matter being placed before the Board of Regents of the University. It was pointed out by letter that Miss Franklin was entitled under the Michigan Civil Rights law to the accommodation denied her on account of her color.

After representations had been made to the Michigan University authorities they decided to admit Miss Franklin to the new dormitory, where she now occupies a room and writes that "so far things have gone very smoothly."

NURSE IN U. OF MICHIGAN DORMITORY

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 16.—After a heated battle led by Attorney Oscar Baker of Bay City, Mich., Miss Marjorie Franklin, a student nurse, has been admitted to the regular dormitory of the University of Michigan. Attorney Baker took up the case last April and succeeded in placing the matter before the board of regents of the University. It was pointed out in a letter that Miss Franklin was entitled under the Michigan civil rights law to the accommodation denied her on account of her color. After representations had been made to the Michigan university authorities, they decided to admit Miss Franklin to the new dormitory, where she now occupies a room.

Raps Detroit Officers' Brutal Treatment Of Colored Citizens

Tells Of The Many Pratices Of Hiding And Beating Of Persons. Many So Badly Maltreated That They Had To Be Sent To The Hospital

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—Stirred by evidences of brutal treatment of Negroes by the Detroit police, Charles A. Berg, the proprietor of a garage, which employs a number of colored men, made a bitter attack on the barbaric tactics in the Garage News, an automobile trades magazine.

Prisoners Beaten

The following are excerpts from the article, which boldly laid bare the unjust practices of the Detroit police toward the Negro:

"I am relating several instances that more than ever convince me that the Negro is discriminated against, and I lay this directly at the door steps of the police force, or rather a weak commissioner.

"I have had occasionally cases where one or another colored boy was arrested on suspicion.

"In one instance, which is fresh in my mind, a boy was suspected of having sent extortion letters to one of the customers of the Berg garage. The only evidence against the man was similarity in handwriting.

"He was held for 13 day and when finally released he showed signs of being unmercifully beaten up and the stories he told of the treatment received were revolting.

"During this thirteen days of confinment, I tried my level best to find out where he was kept. His comrades at the garage engaged a colored lawyer, but to no avail, when he was sufficintly recovered from his treatment he was released.

"Another case: A man was under suspicion for having appropriated ten dollars in making change when selling gasoline.

Two young boys coming to the Fort Shelby garage, claiming that they had handed the man a twenty-dollar bill and having received ten dollars short. These boys detected their loss about thee hours later, not without looking anywhere else, they went to Police Headquarters, got a detective who arrested the boy and there being a holiday the next day, the fellow was kept in jail until the second day, when the matter was brought to my attention.

"I went immediately to the Chief of Detectives and after long waiting I was finally assured that the man would be released that day, because the accusers had not even sworn out a warrant, nor to the original complaint.

"That afternoon the man was released, but what a sight. His face was swollen beyond recognition and in maltreating the man, a deep gash was cut on the inside of his mouth and several teeth knocked out. Before discharging him, however, they had taken the man to the Receiving hospital and a doctor had put five stitches in the man's cheek, inside the mouth, without even putting the poor devil to sleep.

"My isdignation was so intense that I tried every thing possible to bring the offenders to justice, even Lester Moll, a member of the Fort Shelby Garage Co., and First Assistant Prosecuting Atterney, promised me to look into the matter, but nothing came of it.

"The boy left for Chicago and thus the matter was forgotten.

Abuse Authority

"Why can this happen in America where all men are supposed to be equal under the law?

"If this had happened to white boys the whole community would be in an uproar, but since it happened to a colored boy, nobody cared and for these deplorable conditions nobody but the Commissioner of Police is to blame, because he cannot plead ignorance when everybody knows that the 'third degree' still exisits and is practiced on our colored citizens, while the brutes that conduct it are rather careful when dealing with whites.

"I have sat in different court rooms and seen the daily quota of vari-colored offenders march in and confront the judges and I am glad to say that only in rare instances have I noticed any partiality as to color, especially is this true of Judge Jeffries court.

"The 'third degree' as practiced on our Negro offenders has done more to create trouble than anything else.

"I am a white man, a Protestant, but I accord everybody the same rights that I demand and I do not make a whole creed or race responsible for the crime of an individual and I am mindful of the fact that horrible crimes have been committed by members of all creeds and races, my own included.

"The colored man is not here by choice, he is here by brutal force of the white man, who brought him here under the most contemptable conditions, that of slavery.

"Generations will pass before the mark of slavery has faded entirely from the colored race. In the meantime, we, that are not responsible for the crime of our forefathers who brought these unfortunates as slaves to our country, as are the colored people, who are the survivors and offspring of the slaves, whose ancestors were brought here against their will, ought to be very tolerant to the colored people and give them time to lift themselves out of the mire into which our forefathers for the sake of gain, thrust them.

Discrimination - 1925

Minnesota.

MASON-DIXON TACTICS

Reverend Charles A. Tindley, Negro pastor of the largest Methodist church in the world, one of the greatest natural orators of the time, and one of the principal speakers at the Methodist Episcopal conference held in St. Paul this week, was refused hotel accommodations at the St. Paul hotel.

Hardly had the first announcement of the coming of Reverend Tindley been made in the daily papers when those same papers carried stories of his humiliation at the hands of local hotel authorities.

We read that story with varying feelings, we colored people of the city. All of us thought it was a "shame." Some of us after remarking to our neighbors on the matter and mutually consoling ourselves that the thing was inevitable and unchangeable, continued on our way as we have done so often in similar situations in the past, easily forgetting the incident.

And some of us, knowing that the condition can be changed, knowing that it is gradually gnawing away our self respect and our race pride, knowing that it has been allowed to exist for years past, seemingly without opposition, and knowing, too, that there is a law which can be enforced in the case, have resolved to take a justified stand in making a fighting issue of the matter.

For too long, Negroes of St. Paul have assumed a passive attitude toward things of this kind. It is "known" that there are certain places where "we" had better not attempt to eat; there are theaters where it is "believed" that we are seated as nearly as possible in a compact group; there are shops which it is a much better policy "really" not to patronize; and it is "absolutely unwise to the point of rashness" to try to lodge at any but the colored hotels, in private homes, or in family boarding houses.

In Minneapolis, on the contrary, the general attitude is the reverse of ours. Within the past few weeks, colored visitors reserved not rooms, but a whole suite in one of Minneapolis' finest, most modern hotels. While there is a bare possibility that the difference of ten miles in the location of the two cities may be responsible for a better race feeling, it is far more possible that the well known aggressiveness of certain Minneapolis race leaders is a more potent factor in the achieving of good conditions.

The longer we permit shaming expressions of race prejudice, the more strongly entrenched in the minds of our white fellows will become the idea that we must submit to imposition, and the more of it we will have to face. Contrariwise, the more we display a united front against all sorts of hurtful practices, the more we show an intense and active dislike for any encroachments upon our liberties, the more things will be opened to us, and the better the community feeling will be.

For us, the situation has resolved itself into this: Either we will continue to allow ourselves to be humiliated by illegal discriminatory practices, as we have long done in the past, or we will rise out of our present static satisfied condition and begin a grim fight for the rights which are justly ours. Whether we do or do not obtain them is squarely up to us.

Discrimination - 1925.

Mississippi.

COURT ORDER BARS CHINESE CHILDREN

Jackson, Miss, May 11.—The state supreme court today ...led that Chinese children are not eligible to attend the whit public schools of Mississippi in reversing and remanding a case brought from the circuit court of Bolivar county styled G. P. Rice et al vs. Martha Lum et al.

The high court held that Chinese children under the supreme court laws of Mississippi are not a part of the white race, but of the colored race, and that, therefore, they must atte the negro schools until some provision is made for them by the legislature.

It was pointed out that as education in Mississippi is compulsory, Chinese residents must either attend the private schools or the negro ...ools, provided by the state.

The case was brought in the form of a mandamus to compel the state superintendent of education and the trustees of a public school in Bolivar county to permit attendance of Martha Lum as a pupil in Rosedale Consolidated High school. The petition stated that Martha Lum is a native-born citizen of the United States and of the state fo Mississippi, is of good character and that it is the duty of her parents to send her to school.

It also asserted that her parents are residents of Mississippi, a connected in any way with any foreign government service when she was born in 1915; that they pay taxes and thus help support the state public school system. The petition also stated that the girl is pure Chinese origin and descent and qualified to attend the public school.

The state based its argument on section 207 of the state constitution which provides that separate schools must be maintained for the white and colored races and that the state supreme court in a previous ruling held that the word white defined means white or Caucasian race," and also that the United States school had ruled that the word white means of the Caucasian race and that Japanese and Chinese are not of this race.

SOUTH PUTS COLOR LINE AS BARRIER

Orientals Are Ousted by Court Ruling

Jackson, Miss., May 15.—According to a ruling handed down by the state supreme court here Monday, Chinese children are not eligible to attend the white public schools of Mississippi.

The high court held that Chinese under the laws of the state are not part of the white race, but of the "colored race," and that therefore they must attend the negro schools," the decision read. "until some provision is made for them by the legislature."

Must Attend School

The opinion of the court pointed out that as education in Mississippi is compulsory, Chinese residents must either attend the private schools or the institutions provided by the state for our people.

Several months ago G. P. Rice (white) of Bolivar county brought suit against Martha Lum in the circuit court asking that the court oust her children from the white school. The case was watched with much interest, representatives of the Chinese government stationed in Washington requesting full rights for their countrymen, expressed the opinion that they would carry the fight to the U. S. supreme court.

Rights Are Curbed

Placing the Chinese on the "Jim Crow list" in the South is something new. Heretofore they have been permitted to enter theaters, public restaurants and exclusive hotels without molestation. Some have even considered themselves "so white" that they have practiced discrimination against our people, denying them the right to have laundry done at their shops or eat in their restaurants.

On the intermarriage question the South has permitted them a free course, allowing them to wed white women, but restricting them to use our women only as concubines. It is expected that a law annuling all marriages between whites and Chinese will follow.

CHINESE children are now ineligible to attend the white public schools of Mississippi. According to a decision handed down recently by the supreme court of that state, children of Chinese descent, though born in this country and eligible to citizenship, are nevertheless members of a "colored race" and therefore not admissible to schools maintained for the children of the lily white. There is nothing new, of course, in the segregation of immigrants from Mongolian countries. On the Pacific coast such discrimination is the established rule. But the segregation of Orientals in California and of Negroes in the south are two distinct color lines. The importance of this ruling lies in the fact that it classes Orientals as colored where colored means descended from slaves. The Oriental powers have already found our discriminations against their nationals annoying to the verge of complete exasperation where no question has been raised but that of the relative position of white and yellow races. To expect them to accept classification with the American Negro is simply out of the question. We are not considering whether Chinese or Japanese are better than Negroes—or inferior to whites—but only the feelings of the white and yellow peoples in the matter. The Oriental will justly resent seeing his countrymen treated by white America as white America has been accustomed to treat the Negro. No Japanese are involved in this Mississippi case. But the ruling inescapably applies to Japanese, and when that application is made we must expect trouble.

Discrimination–1925.

Mississippi.

W

"COLOR LINE" ATTACK IN THE SUPREME COURT

Chinese Assert Right to Attend White Schools.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3.—In the case of G. P. Rice vs. Gong Lum, which is being appealed from the supreme court of this state to the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the most formidable attacks on "color line" schools ever attempted in Mississippi has been launched.

The facts in the case as they appear from the record filed in the supreme court, on appeal from the Bolivar County courts, show that a Chinese girl applied for admission to the city schools of Rosedale and was denied admission to the schools on the ground that she had no right to attend the "white" schools and must apply for admission to the schools established for the "colored" race. This her parents refused to do and appealed to the Mississippi high court.

The case was argued and submitted early last year and the supreme court rendered a decision sustaining the action of the superintendent and school board of Bolivar. It was held in substance by the court that the provision of the Mississippi school laws requiring that "separate districts shall be made for the schools of the white and colored races," restricted the white schools exclusively to the children of the Caucasian race, and excluded children of the "colored" races; that the Chinese girl could attend the "colored" or negro schools, or if her parents preferred, they could provide for her education in a private school or by private tutelage.

The opinion of the court seemed rather to "exclude" the girl from the white schools rather than to "include' her in the colored schools.

A complication in the case was another statute which makes separate provision for Indian children, and which provides that where a sufficient number of children of the Indian race are found to justify it, a separate school shall be maintained "exclusively" for Indian children.

It was strongly argued by the attorneys for the girl that the word "colored" as used in this state is a polite designation for the negro race and is used in substitution for the word negro; that the word "white" as used in the statute was a term intended to exclude persons of the negro race and of negro extraction and was not used in the sense of "complexion" or shade of skin; that it was intended to include all races except the African or negro race and their descendants. On this point counsel urged that many of the foreign races could not qualify as "white" if the color of the skin was intended, yet these were admitted to the white schools unchallenged; while on the other hand, there were many children of negro extraction who could class as "white" if color of skin was intended, and who, proportionately, had a preponderance of white blood and belonged more to the white race than to the negro race.

Miscegenation Statute Quoted.

The miscegenation statute, prohibiting marriage of whites with negroes in this state, prohibits marriage of a white person with one who has "one-eighth or more of negro blood" in his veins. It was so worded because "octoroons" are white to all outward appearances, and therefore, to be safe such marriages were made null ab initio, in case the mistake was later discovered.

The Indian statute also made a difficulty, because it provided for schools "exclusively" for Indians, no other race being eligible to attend.

Summing up the case, it was shown to the court that a Chinese child could not be classified as included in the negro race; that the word "colored" was more restrictive than the word "white" since it was exclusively applied in common usage to persons of the negro race, and by this exclusion all other races of American citizenship, were necessarily meant to be included in the term "white," except, of course, the Indian race, for which special provision was made.

The state is bound to provide equal school facilities and advantages to all of its citizens alike. Gon Lum is a naturalized American citizen. His children have the right to attend the public schools. He is a taxpayer. The law makes provision only for three racial public schools—the Indian, which are exclusive by express provision; the "white" race, and the "colored" race. Being a tax-paying citizen, his children are undoubtedly entitled to attend one or the other of the latter. Can he elect which? Under the law, creating separate white and colored schools, it is certain that a white child could not be forced in the negro schools, any more than a negro child could be forced into the white schools. If the word "colored" as used in the statute means "negro," his children cannot go to the colored schools.

The supreme court says the word "white" in the statute meant the Caucasian race; but the attorneys for the Chinese girl maintain that in common usage the word white is intended and is generally accepted as inclusive of all classes except the "negro," who alone is comprehended in the term "colored citizen," or "colored brother" or "colored race."

This is the question that the supreme court of the United States will be called upon to decide.

CHINESE CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

State Court Barred Orientals From White Schools.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2.—(AP)—The United States supreme court will decide whether Chinese children will be permitted to attend the white public schools of Mississippi.

Litigation in this case has been in progress in Mississippi for a long time. The state supreme court en banc during the March, 1925, term heard this case and handed down a decision declaring that Chinese children were barred from the white schools of the state and classed them as "colored."

The case to test the validity of the law is styled G. P. Rice et al. vs. Gong Lum et al., and originated in one of the delta counties of the state. Each court before which the case has been reviewed has ruled that a Chinese child can not be properly classified as a "white" educable, and therefore must be subjected to the provisions made by the state for "colored educables."

Attorneys for the Chinese have appealed the case to the nation's highest court. The decision, it is said, will not only affect Mississippi, but a great many other states as well.

W. J. Buck, clerk of the state supreme court, has prepared an appeal record in the noted case and it is now ready for submission to the highest tribunal in the land.

Brewer and Brewer, a law firm of Clarksdale, are attorneys for the Chinese, and Flowers and Brown, a Jackson firm, along with former Assistant Attorney General Elmer M. Sharp, will represent the state.

Discrimination - 1925.

Missouri.

Kansas City High School Students Sing From Dingy Perch In Second Balcony; Preformers Receive Ovation

Pittsburgh Courier 4-17-25

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13—The [illegible] students of the Lincoln High School were not permitted to show their musical prowess to the convention of the National Music Supervisors, in conference here this week.

Negro School Left Out

The Negro public school children, and members of the Lincoln High school, however, sang before the 3,699 music teachers and supervisors from their perch in the second balcony of Convention Hall, where they were forced to sit.

The chorus of 400 voices rendered Dett's "There's a Meeting Here Tonight," and after this introduction, they received an ovation. Their second number, Burleigh's "Didn't It Rain," was received with such enthusiasm that the Negro school children were forced to repeat the number.

No arrangement was made by the convention to hear the Lincoln High School band, glee club or orchestra, although the Negro high school students have won wide recognition for their musical excellence. The Lincoln High School authorities applied for entrance into the contest to which all of the other high schools of the city were admitted, but the Lincoln High School musicians were not allowed to participate.

Praise Musicianship

The Lincoln High School students arranged to perform at the high school hall, and many of the visiting teachers who were opposed to discrimination against the Negroes, attended and heaped praise upon the Negro musicians.

[illegible] MORNING POST. WORLD
AUGUST 8, 1925

Judge Refuses Injunction Banning Negroes

An injunction was denied the Franklin Amusement Company of St. Louis by Circuit Judge Miller seeking to prevent the Little Theatre Corporation, operators of the new Palace Theatre from segregating negroes and white patrons of the house.

Judge Miller held that the practice of admitting negroes only to the balcony was not in violation of a provision of the lease which provided that the house was to be used either exclusively as a house for negroes, or for mixed audiences.

Counsel for the plaintiffs stated that formerly negroes were permitted to mix with the whites in all parts of the house. The "mixed audience" clause was inserted in the lease so that the theatre would not interfere with the Majestic which shows to whites exclusively.

SANCTIONS COLORED SEGREGATION

Compelling negroes to go to the balcony of the New Palace Theatre, 1310 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, complies with a provision of the lease on the house that it shall play to "mixed audiences," Circuit Judge Miller ruled in refusing an injunction sought by the Franklin Amusement Company et al against the Little Theatre Corporation, lessee of the New Palace. The plaintiffs sought to compel the defendants to admit negroes to any part of the house.

"A TEST OF RACE PRIDE"

St. Louis Argus 9-25-25

Under the above caption, several thousand hand bills were distributed in the neighborhood of the Stars baseball park, Saturday and Sunday in protest against white umpires as arbiters of the western championship games between the St. Louis Stars and the Kansas City Monarchs.

The text of the circular read as follows:

> The baseball fans protest against the way the owners have treated the Negro umpires. Don't go to Stars' Baseball Park. Unfair to Negro umpires. One of the owners made a remark that it made no difference whether they used white or black umpires, we would come to see the boys play just the same. Let us deceive them and stay away.

The fans' pride had been wounded, and such demonstrations on the part of the colored people against the whites, show that we are just about as prejudiced against the whites as they are against the colored.

Discrimination — 1925. North Carolina.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
Friday, May 8 1925

The Raleigh Times:

"At a Washington public gathering negro singers assigned a part on the program refused to sing because the other negroes present had been segregated in the audience. Such treatment, they charged and with some justice, was discrimination.

"One thing whites and blacks both may just as well get straight: such discrimination will be practiced for years to come. Theoretically an open meeting of the citizenship is as much the negroes' as it is the whites' and they have a right to sit down in any seat that is vacant. Practically it doesn't work that way, and it is in the interest of the comfort and future pursuit of happiness by both races that segregation is effected.

"Common justice demands that the Washington singers be conceded the right to refuse to sing under the circumstances. Blame for the intrusion of racial prejudice must be placed on those preparing the program.

"Can't the intelligent members of both races reach the realization that the time has come, if it ever will come, when the twain can meet together and jointly stage and share social diversions? It is not a question of who is better and who superior; it is simply a matter of racial differences. Because there are so many whites who cannot resist the urge to 'put the negro in his place'—to us this has always seemed the result of a lack of self-confidence on the part of the supposedly superior—and because there are so many negroes who insist on 'rights' which the Maker of men denied them there is a constant threat of a clash.

"There is need for none. The two races can get along together well enough so-long as they simply remember that they are different—designed so by the Creator and kept so by His laws which in this country show no sign of losing their immutability.

"They can share work; they share pain. They can't share happiness, but within the ranks of both whites and blacks there are divers strata or classifications which also refuse to do this. Perhaps it will always be so. It most certainly will be until the good Lord God enables His children to grow into a better understanding of what this life is all about.

"Those to be censured for the unpleasantness arising at the National Capital are those who did not take the pains to consult the negro singers as to what they expected in return for the courtesy of appearing o nthe program. There is nothing in the Grandfather Clause which denies to a negro singer his right to an artistic temperament."

Discrimination—1925.

New Jersey.

ALTER GRADUATION MARCH.

Negroes' Protest Leads to Separation of Girls and Boys.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 12.—Due to a protest lodged by the negroes of this town, the boy and girl graduaets of the Montclair High School marched in two single lines, the girls in one line and the boys in the other instead of in one double line, to receive their diplomas at the graduation exercises held tonight.

Last Monday Mrs. Mary Rice Allen, negress and Secretary of the Montclair Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presented to the Board of Education a petition in which it was charged that the negro students were discriminated against at the annual graduation function.

Mrs. Allen complained that heretofore when the graduates were formed into a double line—each boy marching beside a girl—the negroes had been placed together in a separate part of the line instead of taking their places in alphabetical order according to their names.

WHITES JOIN NEGROES IN RESENTMENT

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 1.—(Special to The Independent.)—Eight white secretaries of the student department of the National Y. M. C. A. refused today to take accommodations in a white hotel on the boardwalk because the colored staff of the National Council were refused accommodations and went with the colored secretaries to the Ridley House, a colored hotel. Among the white secretaries now staying at the Ridley Hotel are two white Southern men. They are as strongly opposed to the segregation practices of the white hotels as the men from the East and West. The action of this group probably dooms Atlantic City as a future meeting place of "Y" men, since the National leaders of the organization are determined that they will not hold national meetings in places that draw the color line.

COLOR LINE FLARES AT STUDENTS' MEETING

Louisiana White Representative Resigns When Colored Girl Is Elected to Represent South

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—The executive committee of the new National Student Federation, organized during the Intercollegiate World Court conference here, has added seven to its membership, in accordance with a resolution passed by the federation as a compromise measure following a heated discussion over the election of a colored girl to represent the South.

The original plan for the federation provided for four officers and an executive committee of seven representating the geographical divisions of the United States. When executive committee members were voted upon Miss Mabel Holloway of Howard University was chosen as the Southern representative. Then R. E. Kiser, white, of Louisiana State University, who had been a candidate from the Southern division, withdrew from the conference.

This precipitated a stormy debate which culminated in a decision to name two representatitves instead of one from each of the sections. It was decided that the seven first elected should choose the other seven.

Discrimination–1925. New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL SEGREGATION VIOLATES STATE CONSTITUTION

Colored Citizens File Suit in District Court Against Public School Discrimination

LAS CRUCES, N. Mexico, Jan. 12—Charging violation of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, the colored people of Dona Ana county have filed, through Atty. G. W. Wallace, of Alburquque, a petition in District Court naming the members of the Las Cruces union High School the board of the County Commissioners and County Superintendent, Lena B. Sexon, as defendants.

Eight Parents Sign

In the petition the plaintiff allege they are bona fide residents of Bona Ana County and maintain their children have a right to attend the public schools of the county along with other children in their respective school districts. Among those who signed are: Ella Boyer, Daniel Hibler, Israel Dyer, W. S. Shamba, W. L. Meyers, George Haynes, W. M. Lewis and W. J. Strait.

Violates State Constitution

By being segregated their children are refused the advantages offered the white children of the various districts and are not receiving equal advantages in education; all of which is claimed as a direct violation of the provisions of the State Constitution.

Ask Writ of Mandamus

The plaintiffs also ask that a writ of mandamus be issued by the court commanding the defendants to open the public schools to all children and that no further discrimination or segregation be made in any public schools in Dona Ana County.

Segregation of colored children was put into effect in Las Cruces public schools at the beginning of the fal term.

New Mexico School Ruling Violates State Constitution

LAS CRUCES, N. M., Jan. 8.—(P. N. S.)—Charging violation of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, the colored people of Dona Ana county have filed, through Attorney G. W. Wallace, of Alburbuque, a petition in District Court naming the members of the Las Cruce's union high school, the board of the county commissioners and county Superintendent, Lena B. Sexton, as defendants.

Segregation of colored children was put into effect in Las Cruces pudlic schools last fall.

SEGREGATION IN NEW MEXICO'S SCHOOLS FOUGHT

Preston News Service

Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 16.—Charging violation of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, the colored people of Dona Ana county have filed, through Attorney G. W. Wallace, of Alburbuque, a petition in District Court naming the members of the Las Cruces union high school, the board of the county commissioners and county superintendent, Lena B. Sexton, as defendants.

Eight Parents Sign

In the petition the plaintiff's allege they are bona fide residents of Bona Ana county and maintain their children have a right to attend the public schools of the county along with other children in their respective school districts. Among those who signed are Ella Boyer, Daniel Hibler, Israel Dyer, W. S. Shambra, W. L. Meyers, George Haynes, W. M. Lewis and V. J. Strait.

By being segregated their children are refused the advantages offered the white children of the various districts and are not receiving equal advantages in educations; all of which is claimed as a direct violation of the provisions of the State Constitution.

Ask Writ of Mandamus

The plaintiffs also ask that a writ of mandamus be issued by the court commanding the defendents to open the public schools to all children and that no further discrimination or segregation be made in any public schools in Dona Ana county.

Segregation of colored children was put into effect in Las Cruces public schools at the beginning of the fall term.

Discrimination - 1925. New York.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
APRIL 30, 1925

COLORED ACTOR'S PRESENCE UPSETS CLUB HARMONY

Paul Robeson, regarded by critics as America's foremost colored actor, winner of a Phi Beta Kappa key at Rutgers and Walter Camp's pick of the football world for All-American end, Tuesday received cavalier treatment, his friends declare, in a luncheon gathering at the Hotel Martinique of the Dutch Treat club.

Paul Robeson

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N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
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That the action was taken with firmness and dignity, reflecting great credit upon the Colored womanhood of America, and has had far-reaching effect upon the segregation and Jim Crow situation in the National Capital, and even influenced public opinion throughout the country:

That the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hereby expresses appreciation to all who are concerned in the stand which was taken.

Copies of this resolution have been sent to Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, Honorary President, and to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Association of Colored Women.

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New York—Many inquiries have been received by the U. S. War Department, regarding the status of colored men in Citizen's Military Training Camps, the N. A. C. P. forwarded the inquiry to Acting Secretary of War. Acting Secretary Davis, replying to my letter of June 19, replying a reply from Dwight F. Davis, what training will be given in the Citizens' Military Training Camps. That is, of course, in view of the fact that the War Department intends to discriminate against colored men in any other group of citizens' camps. Moreover, I have no doubt that there are many such communities where there less than fifty colored candidates shall be accepted before any colored man given military training at any camp. That is, of course, imposing a condition upon colored men that is not imposed upon any other group of citizens. Your letter of June 19, received by my inquiry as to

Discrimination - 1925. New York.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
APRIL 30, 1925

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New York—Many inquiries having come to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, about the status of colored men in Citizen's Military Training Camps, the N. A. C. P. forwarded the inquiry to the U. S. War Department, receiving a reply from Dwight F. Davis, Acting Secretary of War.

In his letter Mr. Davis states that, if 50 colored men in any district are accepted for the camp, the fact that the War Department intends to discriminate against colored men upon any other group of citizens, Moreover, in communicating that at least fifty-five candidates shall be accepted, and I have no doubt that there are many such communities where less than fifty col-

Your letter of June 19, relative to my inquiry as to what training will be given accepted colored men in the Citizens' Military Training Camps, stated the following regarding any camp. That is, of course, imposing a condition upon colored men that is not imposed upon any other group of citizens to this communicate against colored men in Citizen's Military Training Camps, the N. A. C. P. forwarded the inquiry by requiring that at least fifty-five candidates shall be accepted, and I have no doubt that there are many such communities where less than fifty col-

ored) men present themselves it deprives all of the other willing colored young men of the military training which is their due, and which is paid for out of funds for which they like all other Americans are taxed.

"Under the circumstances I do not understand your statement that 'the War Department is keenly alive to the importance of apportioning to the colored people their share of both citizenship and military training and intends to allow them their proportional representation under the best conditions that will fit in with the entire problem of national defense.' It would seem to me that the best conditions and the only tolerable conditions would be the acceptance of colored candidates who prove themselves fit and worthy on exactly the same terms as are accorded to any other United States citizen."

In concluding the letter Mr Johnson inquired whether provision could not be made for the training of colored men in camps where less than 50 had been accepted.

SEEKS TO HOLD UP GIRL AT N. Y. PIER

Scene At Boat As White Musicians Find Paris Scholarship Winner Colored

WEST VIRGINIA GIRL GOES DESPITE KICKS

No One Asked Her About Race, She Says, And She Didn't Tell It

Keystone, W. Va. (McDowell Times News Service)--Art, it is said, will solve the race problem," but that will hardly be the opinion of Miss Maud Wanzer, of Charleston, W. Va., after her experiences at Pier 57, North River, Saturday morning, as she was about to leave on the S. S. Paris for France

Miss Wanzer is a music student a former pupil of Walter Damrosch of the Metropolitan Opera House and holds a bachelor and a master's degree in music. Recently, because of her qualifications, she was awarded a scholarship at the Fontainebleau School of Muisc in Paris. The members of the American committee, it is said did not know that Miss Wanzer is a colored girl when they named her, and created a scene at the pier when they learned this fact for the first time when they went to see her off.

They informed her that, inasmuch as she had not told them in advance that she is colored, that she was acting under false pretenses and should not go.

Miss Wanzer, however, had her room passport, her ticket, and her room and board paid in Paris for a year and insisted on going, whereupon the members of the American committee told her that they would cable the management of the French school, advising it not to admit her as she had been instructed that she wasn't wanted.

Through her friend, Miss Amelia Welcher of this city, Miss Wanzer's case has been referred to the N. A. A. C. P. Miss Wanzer has promised to cable developments from Paris.

The Fontainbleau School is located at 119 East 19th Street, and is a branch of the French school.

NO POLITICAL SEGREGATION

There are many phases of racial life not generally recognized but which go far to leaven the apparently heavy and dismal problem. We took occasion in our last issue to mention the glory brought to the race and the respective great northern educational institutions by the exploits of star colored athletes. They are the best reason in the world-outside of the superior training and mutually and permanently helpful racial contacts produced thereby—for mixed schools and universities. These three objectives are the best objections in the world to the baneful effect of segregated public institutions of any kind in America. Competition political, commercial and industrial with the opposite and privileged race has brought the twelve million Afro Americans to their present peak. Continued open competition and cooperation alone will suffice to drive the race still further ahead, to eventually solve the problem.

The colored man that would advocate a segregated colored school system for New York is no more rash and hurtful to the interests of his group in New York than the man who proposes a segregated political or residential district. We took occasion to point these things out in a political conference called for the purpose of considering this very thing.

Not many years ago there were many shortsighted colored people in New York who advocated colored schools so that colored teachers could be employed. They have lived long enough to see their sad mistake, to see many more colored teachers employed here than could have possibly been employed under the proposed and continued Jim-crow school system.

They have lived long enough to realize the beneficent results of mixed teachers teaching white pupils and colored pupils together and vice-versa. The brave and hardy souls like Bishon Derrick. T. Thomas Fortune, McCants Stewart, Marischa Lyons, and the lamented Elizabeth Frazier who fought for mixed school system foresaw this day and these great rewards. In the same way we can appreciate the sincerity of our friends who are blinded by an apparant temporary advantage to be gained from a colored political district. They are simply and sadly mistaken. The need is for more cooperation, more political mixing and mingling, competition and cooperation and not for segregation and isolation. Let us fight on as men and Americans with our fellowmen and Americans. If we work while we wait we will win.

Discrimination—1925

New York

SUES LOEW'S VICTORIA CHARGING JIM CROW

Arthur F. Hargrave Secured Tickets But Was Denied Admission to Orchestra Section of Harlem Theatre

Because he was refused admission into the orchestra section of Loew's Victoria Theatre, 125th Street, near Seventh avenue, Arthur F. Hargrave, who is associated with the A. B. Leach Investment Company, has brought a suit for $500 against the Marlowe Amusement Company, which is in charge of the premises.

Hargrave said that he went to the theatre about 6 o'clock in the evening and was informed that all of the orchestra seats had been sold out. He said he did not believe it and called upon a friend who is of very fair complexion to secure tickets for him. The friend got the tickets, but Hargrave and his companion, Miss Marie Harrison, 73 West 130th street, were stopped at the door.

The manager of the theatre offered the couple seats in the balcony and, when he refused, offered to refund the money paid for them.

Hargrave is being represented by the Speiser & Speiser law firm.

FORTY-FIVE WEST POINT CANDIDATES

But Our Youth Again Neglected

The system employed by the United States government since the opening of the West Point Military academy and the Annapolis Naval academy in barring Race men from opportunity to enter these schools is still in vogue, according to the most recent report of appointments. Forty-five candidates were nominated for the entrance examinations to be held in March, according to war department announcements, none of whom is a member of our Race.

The Coolidge administration is likewise a party to the discrimination exercised in selection of candidates for the army and navy schools, since out of the 21 selected and appointed by the president himself, no one of our young men was included. The corps of cadets of the Military academy is made up of two men appointed from each territory, two from each congressional district, four from each state at large and 82 from the United States at large, 20 of whom are appointed from among the honor graduates of educational institutions having officers of the regular army detailed as professors of military science and tactics.

FILIPINOS AND FOREIGNERS APPOINTED

Four Filipinos a year are appointed to the corps for entrance exams and many foreigners who have come to America and have become naturalized are given their chances, despite this slap in the face of native-born American citizens. Only two Race men, the late Col. Charles Young, and Lieut. Hary Flipper, have been allowed to enter West Point and in the face of their unparalleled records the bar still stands. As to Annapolis, the question of Race men attending is, in the minds of government officials, unworthy of discussion.

Three Chicago youths were named for the trial in this year's appointments, one being appointed by President Coolidge and the other two as the regular representatives of the Third and Eighth congressional districts of Illinois. There is no record of a boy of our Race from the Middle West ever being mentioned for consideration to the army and navy schools.

CADETS RECEIVE $1,174.20 YEARLY

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission by the secretary of war, upon the nominations of senators and representatives, each senator and representative being entitled to have two cadets at the academy. Nominations may be either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the representative.

The pay of a cadet is $1,174.20 a year. Upon graduation cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States army.

More than 7,000 white cadets have been graduated from West Point in the last 124 years.

BUTLER ON RACE DISCRIMINATION

No such high note has ever been struck in this city as that by Nicholas Murray Butler in his keynote Republican speech at the National Republican club on Monday night. Certainly no municipal candidates have ever before been charged directly with the duty of seeing to it that race discrimination is not permitted by the city government. And these are the plain words of Dr. Butler, President of Columbia University when he said:

"Our city is the great burden bearer of the western world. Here the problems that are characteristic of America are seen in their most highly concentrated form. Here, above all places must the great underlying principles of the Bill of Rights and of our American social and political order be insisted upon and upheld at all costs. There is no place in this great metropolitan community for the persecuting spirit or for those who would deny anything to their fellowmen because of differences of race, or color or creed."

Here is a great cardinal issue for the Republican candidates and the Republican party to stand behind not only during the campaign but after election. There is no room in New York for the Ku Klux, for the color cowardice uncivic or industrial life. This charge the grand old party has to keep in this great city.

LOCAL AND FEDERAL SEGREGATION STIRS BROOKLYN CITIZENS

Court Action To Be Taken Against Local Theatre; Lynching Scored

A monster mass meeting of protest against local and federal segregation and the renewed lynchings was held by the Brooklyn Branch of the National Equal Rights League, Rev. T. S. Harten, president, Sunday afternoon in the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb and Franklin avenues, with Attorney Clayton French of New York, presiding. Mr. French, who is an assistant attorney general of New York State, was presented by Rev. Harten.

Mr. French said the first blow for freedom in America was struck by a colored man, Crispus Attucks, who died that every American might be free.

Monroe Trotter Speaks

The next speaker was William Monroe Trotter of Boston, editor of the Guardian, and national corresponding secretary of the League. He cited the Declaration of Independence to show that the government should provide life protection, political liberty and equality of rights and privileges, the failure to do which necessitated solid organization of the colored race to force action to secure these things for all. He pointed out lynching, southern disfranchisement, jim crow cars and segregation, denial of service in places of public accommodation and resorts as glaring denials of protection, liberty and equality. These were the evils, he said, which will be taken up at the national race convention to be held by the League.

The next address was by Rev. Harten who told his audience that he never though of his color, but did think of his manhood and wanted the right to live and equal opportunity politically, educationally and the right to enjoy all places of public pleasure. After several persons had told of the refusal of the management of the Apollo Theatre, Futon street and Throop avenue, Brooklyn, to sell them seats on the main floor, he declared that the case will be taken to the courts and that if any judges show color prejudice they will be opposed at the ballot box.

Daylight Lynchings

Rev. Harten roused the big audience to fever heat by his denunciation of recent brutal lynchings perpetrated in the day time and of which photographs were taken. He deplored the fact that under Calvin Coolidge, President of the U. S. A., the same discrimination continues on every hand and the flag the race died for does not protect. He paid his respects to prejudiced whites and Ku Klux of Staten Island, and urged the Police Commissioner to replace the guards with colored war veterans if the police were not to be trusted. He declared that the Administration was so disappointing that all Federal candidates should be questioned as to where they will stand on race discrimination.

Take Matter To Coolidge

Rev. Harten declared that the outrages upon the colored race would be called to the attention of the nation at the 18th annual meeting of the League, October 7 to 9 in the City of Baltimore, after which its representatives would lay the case before [illegible] and ask him why he was silent while the race was lynched and deprived of its God given rights.

Lillian Lewis Feurtado, of Boston, a special writer on the Guardian, added her protest to the others, and said that Crispus Attucks a slave whose blood made way for the freedom of white Americans, first helped himself to his own freedom by walking away without leave from his master and joining the patriots in Boston, while Peter Salem also a Massachusetts slave, ran away from his master joined the patriots and bred

the shot of the Battle of Bunker Hill that killed Major Pitcairn and turned the tide of that encounter. She urged the women of the race to use the ballot in race defence.

Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Rozier, pastor of Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, Los Angeles, Cal. president of California Baptist State Convention, stated that we were wrong in asking the white man for freedom when he is a slave hismelf to race prejudice. He urged the race to organize, to be true to God and each other to be more loyal to its racial enterprises.

'Negro' and 'White' Eligible Lists Kept By State Civil Service Com'n For The State Employment Bureau

Only Special Bureau For Negro Labor Is In Harlem, and Colored Applicants Are Placed On Separate List With No Opportunity To Qualify For General Selection

The Age is in possession of information which seems to establish the fact that the State Civil Service Commission practices discrimination in the State Employment Bureau. In the matter of examinations for the position of Assistant Superintendent in the State Employment Bureau, the Commission holds separate examinations for colored and white applicants and maintains Negro and white Bureaus.

On January 19, 1924, Gilbert H. Moody, formerly a sergeant in the Machine Gun Company, 369th (15th N. Y.) Infantry, then a clerk in the record division of West Point Military Academy, took the examination for the position of Assistant Superintendent, Labor Division. On April 1, 1924, he received word that he had sucessfully passed the examination and had been placed fourteenth on the list—in the "Negro Division."

In May, he received notice that because of two appointments, his name had been advanced to No. 12 on the list. Not hearing anything more on the matter after ten months had elapsed, he made inquiries a several branch offices in Manhattan. He learned that another examination had been held May 10, 1924, and that the list resulting therefrom had been established July 18, 1924.

Mr. Moody then wrote the commission on February 26, 1925 stating that the examination which he had taken had been reported as being for the "Negro Division," and that the examination held May 10 did not have that specification on its report. He requested that his name be transferred if possible to the general list resulting from the May 10th examination.

No Transfer of Names.

On March 4, 1925, Mr. Moody received an answer to his request to the effect that there was no provision in the Civil Service law and rules which would permit the transfer of a person's name from one eligible list to another. On July 23rd he wrote a letter to Mrs. Charles B. Smith, president of the Commission, calling her attention to the facts inferred in the letter of March 4th. He said in part:

"I merely wish to call your attention to the two divisions, Negro Division, and White Division....I made a definite request to be put on the general list resulting from the May 10, 1924 examination. To that request the Commission inferred that there was a white list and that there was no provision under the Civil Service law permitting the transfer of a person's name from one eligible list to another. In other words there were two separate and distinct lists for the same position, one white and the other colored....."

To this letter Mr. Moody received a letter dated August 3, 1925 which said in part:

"The practice of the Commission in regard to transfer of names from one eligible list to another was correctly stated in the Assistant Secretary's letter to you of March 4th. We shall, however, in your case, go into the matter a little further and, therefore, beg to say that in the examinations which this Commission holds for positions in the Civil Service, there is no distinction or discrimination because of color. A colored person, for that reason, is not debarred from taking the general examination for Assistant Superintendent in the State Employment Bureau, and a white person is not debarred from taking an examination for similar position in the Negro bureau. However, it has been the policy of the Commission to maintain separate eligible lists for the white and Negro bureaus, and by announcing the examination for the Negro bureau especially, to endeavor to give to colored candidates an advantage in securing positions in that bureau....You are correct in your understanding that a general examination for Assistant Superintendent, intended to produce a list for the white bureau, was held May 10, 1924.. This is the list to which you asked to have your name transferred, which could not be done under the general practice of the Commission."

Appealed To Gov. Smith.

On September 11, Mr. Moody wrote a letter to the Governor outlining the case, with excerpts of the correspondence he had received, saying in closing:

"In taking up this case with His Excellency's Office, I wish especially to call attention to the existence of a 'White and a 'Negro' division in the Bureau of Employment, State Department of Labor, and the maintenance of a 'White' eligible list and a 'Negro' eligible list for the position of Assistant Superintendents by the Civil Service Commission. The action I would respectfully ask of His Excellency's Office is that the words 'Negro Division' be taken out of the Civil Service list of eligibles for the position of Assistant Superintendent, Bureau of Employment, State Department of Labor, so that I may become eligible for any position available on either list; in other words, that I be guaranteed the privilege granted other American citizens and voters of the State of New York."

To this letter he received the reply that the Governor would look the matter up. On September 30th, Mr Moody received a letter from the president of the Commission:

"The parenthetical description Negro Division' was inserted at the request of the State Department of Labor. If you do not believe the Bureau of Employment of the State Department of Labor should maintain an office where undivided attention is directed to the Negro unemployment problem, your quarrel is with that Department and not with this Commission."

Appeared Before Commission.

The next letter from the Commission was dated October 7th informing him that the next meeting of the Commission was to be held on October 9, and that if he wished a hearing to be present at 12:30. At the meeting of the Commission, Mr. Moody appeared before the body and was asked a series of questions such as: "Why don't you want to work with your own people—it is you who is attempting to segregate;" "How is it that you did not know that the examination you took was intended to produce eligibles for the Harlem Office?" "It is you who blundered—why are you not willing to abide by your mistake?" "---better try the next examination for Assistant Superintendent, or some other examination, perhaps you may make a better showing."

The president, Mrs. Smith, dealt with the white and Negro divisions of the Bureau of Employment, State Department of Labor, and the corresponding white and Negro division lists held by the Commission as a normal condition, and upon that hypothesis attempted to show, in spite of the phraseology of the title: "Assistant Superintendent—Negro Division—Labor Division,"that the list upon which his name appeared was not a division of the list entitled: "Assistant Superintendent, Bureau of Employment" (general), but a distinctly separate list and being on such a list his request could not be regularly granted.

In a letter dated October 15, 1925, from the Secretary of the Commission Mr. Moody received the following information:

"Referring to your appearance before the Commission at its meeting on October 9th, while I am sure you understood that the Commission felt it could not comply with your request to have your name transferred from the list for Assistant Superintendent, Negro Division, to the general list, or to have the limitation on the former list removed so that it might be considered as an appropriate list for appointment generally, I am writing to inform you definitely that the Commission decided that it could not comply with your requests, and that you must abide by the result of the examination which you took."

Discrimination – 1925.

New York.

UPHOLDS NEGRO EXCLUSION

Kansas Court Says Restaurants Are Not Bound by Hotel Laws.

A decision that a restaurant keeper is not bound by the same requirements as the owners of inns, hotels and boarding houses, or places of entertainment or amusement, in statutes providing that no distinction be made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, has been handed down by the Supreme Court of Kansas in the case of the State against Brown, which was the prosecution of a restaurant owner for refusing to serve a negro. Justice Mason, writing the opinion said:

"A boarding house differs from a hotel or inn, or both, in being less public in character and in arranging with its guests to provide for them during some more or less definite period. The same considerations would obviously distinguish it from a restaurant or lunchroom, while in some cases a greater liberality of construction might be justified, the specific mention of inns, hotels and boarding houses, without words extending their meaning in the definition of a public offense, too strongly suggests the exclusion of restaurants to allow their inclusion by construction.

"It might be suggested (although the contention has not been made) that the information is good by virtue of the allegation that the defendant was licensed to serve the general public meals and lunches. The statute prohibits racial discrimination by the owner of 'any place of entertainment or amusement for which a license is required by any of the municipalities of this State,' and a restaurant is in one sense a place of entertainment.

"We regard the context, however, as associating the word 'entertainment' with amusement, so that what is meant is that the prohibition, besides covering on the one hand, inns, hotels, and boarding houses irrespective of any question of license, covers, on the other hand, places of diversion (such as, for instance, shows of any kind) for which a local license is exacted. Under a statute enacted in 1913 a State license is necessary for the conduct of a restaurant, but we think this is not the character of license indicated by the phrase, 'required by any of the municipal authorities of this State'."

Students Must State Race At Columbia

New York—Application blanks sent to Columbia University summer session students who wished dormitory rooms contain this year for the first time a space in which the student is required to state his race.

The blank is the same as that being sent to prospective dormitory residents for the regular acadamic year beginning next September.

School officials said six colored students are at present housed in campus dormitories but they prefer to live in the same building.

CONTINUE TO IGNORE NEGROES IN APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT

No colored boy was included among the forty-five candidates whose nominations for the entrance examinations of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., were announced last Saturday by the War Department.

Twenty-one of these candidates were designated by President Coolidge and the remainder by members of Congress. The examination will be held beginning March 2, 1926, with a view to admission to the academy July 1, 1926.

The Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy consists of two for each congressional district, two for each territory, four from each state at large, and eighty-two from the United States at large, twenty of whom are appointed from among the honor graduates of educational institutions having officers of the regular army detailed as professors of military science and tactics. The President is authorized to appoint enlisted men not to exceed 180 in number. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit four Filipinos to receive istruction at the Academy.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of Senators and Representatives, each Senator and Representative being entitled to have two cadets at the academy. Nominations may be either made after competitive examination or given direct, at the the option of the Representative.

The pay of a cadet is $1,174.20 a year. Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States army. Out of more than 7,000 cadet graduates since 1802, here have been only two colored ,the ate Colonel Charles D. Young and Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper.

APPLICANTS TO COLUMBIA MUST STATE RACE

NEW YORK CITY, July 18—For the first time in the history of Columbia University, the applicants must designate their race when applying for entrance. Following in the wake of the Ku Klux Klan affair at Columbia when that organization protested the admission of a Negro student to one of the dormitories, Colored people are watching this new ruling with much apprehension and there is a feeling that in the future Colored students will be segregated as far as dormitory life is concerned at Columbia. Dr. John J. Cross, Director of the summer school, however, states that who di crimination whatever is implied in the question. As a matter of fact six Negroes, some of each sex, have been assigned to the campus dormitories as well as other races besides Caucasians. Besides, so far as Colored students are concerned, we have found a large majority of them prefer to live with others of their race."

Discrimination—1925. New York.

FOUR BRILLIANT YOUNG COLORED MEN, SEEKING POSTS IN HARLEM HOSPITAL, ARE "RAILROADED"

"Oral" Private Examinations Given for First Time as Safe and Sure-Fire Method to Flunk Colored Applicants—Director Neff Predicted in Advance Their Failure

Again Harlem Hospital, through its director of medical service, Dr. Louis K. Neff, has refused to permit colored interne

Until the present year applicants, white and colored alike, have taken written and oral examinations, and by the latter class loopholes have always been given to enable the examiners to declare young colored physicians did not qualify. This year, however, owing to the general activity of public spirited citizens and their unofficial and thus vain pressure, a sure-fire method had to be devised. This method was to have only oral private examinations and to have the four brilliant young colored doctors applying asked mooted and debatable questions. This was done by the examiners. The young white physicians seeking to be internes were asked easier and simpler questions and were marked in the favored instances accordingly.

An investigation of these facts is urged upon Mayor Hylan at once. The four colored graduates that were nunked by this method were Drs. Chin Arthur Williams, V. L. Williams and Neville Whiteman, all graduates of Flower Hospital College and similar Class A medical colleges.

Director Neff Predicted Defeat

Upon reliable authority it is said that Dr. Neff declared to a person known to the News that so long as the outside agitation continued for colored internes so long would there be none at Harlem Hospital.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been among those so agitating.

Colored internes have been admitted to Bellevue in recent years because the internes there have separate rooms. Not so at Harlem Hospital.

There is but one method, those in position to know say, to cure this color line in the heart of Harlem, and that is for the city officials to investigate and then dismiss those responsible like Dr. Brannan was dismissed after the Harris investigation.

New York News 4-17-25

ELECTRIC CO. DISCRIMINATE IN MATTER OF DEPOSITS

Reporter for The Amsterdam News Finds That White Tenants Put Up $5, While Colored People in Same House Must Put Up $10.

Color discrimination is being practiced by the United Electric Company, with uptown offices at 3565 Broadway, so far as The Amsterdam News has been able to find out. White people in Harlem, regardless of financial standing, are being charged $5 deposit, while colored people, also regardless of financial standing, are made to pay $10.

Amsterdam 4-11-25

Information as to the amount needed for deposit will not be given over the telephone, as a reporter discovered.

Inquiring over the phone, he was told that it was necessary to make an application first, but on going to the office of the company, he was promptly told "$10" by a clerk, without being required to fill out a blank. It seems only necessary to see the applicant first.

Last week one of the colored customers of the company came to the office of this paper and said that he and a white man, living in the same neighborhood, had filed applications and that he had paid $10 while the white man paid $5.

A white tenant, living in the same building with colored people on St. Nicholas avenue, said that when she made application she was asked $5 at first, but heard one of the clerks say, "That's a nigger house," and $10 was demanded of her.

4-13-25

The district manager, Mr. F. B. Callan, when interviewed by a reporter, denied that there was any discrimination and said that the company was "just as liberal to colored citizens as to white ones." He, however, made what may be regarded as a virtual admission of discrimination when he said that the company had "no other idea to selection than of the responsibility of the neighborhood and fire risks." He made it clear that he was only following orders. Re-funds, he also said, had been made equally to colored as to white.

Nevtreheless, it seems, as was said, that it is the policy of this electric company to fix deposits according to the more convenient method of color, rather than on financial responsibility. Inquiry among white customers has revealed that only $5 is demanded from

Magazine Big Enough To Make Apology

New York.—Protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at an unfortunately phrased article in "Time," employing the term "blackamoor" and other objectionable phrases, brought a prompt reply from the editor of the magazine, who stated:

"I agree with you, we were thoughtless and unfair. It was flippancy, not prejudice, that caused the article to which you object. I am sorry. Through you, I apologize to any of the 1,000,000 whom we may have hurt."

Christian Register 4-23-25

UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. OFFICIAL DISAVOWS DISCRIMINATING PRACTICES

New York Age 4-25-25

Charges contained in an editorial published in The New York Age, issue of April 11, under caption, "Discrimination in Deposits," referring to alleged action on part of the manager of branch office at 146th street and Broadway, of The United Electric Light and Power Co., whereby he exacted from colored applicants for electrical service just twice the amount required from whites, have been energetically and strongly disavowed by Frank W. Smith, vice-president and general manager of the company, whose office is at 130 East 15th street.

Mr. Smith's attention was quickly centered on the editorial in question and he got into communication with The Age office on the day of publication. In a fair and candid manner he declared that such acts as were charged to the manager of the uptown branch office were not countenanced or approved by the general officers and that a rigid and exhaustive examination had already been set on foot to place responsibility where it belonged and to make possible a remedying of scuh a condition.

Appreciates Colored Patrons.

The statements of Mr. Smith were made with every evidence of earnest sincerity, and he declared that the company appreciated fully the patronag which it enjoys from an extensive col ored clientele throughout Greater New York. The attention of The Age was also called to the fact that the company has several colored employes in respon sible positions one of the colored me being a "trouble" man,—that is, an in spector who responds to calls and find out and remedies light and power trou bles of the company's customers. Mr Smith said this man's services were sat isfactory and that the company has un der serious consideration at this time the adding of other colored employes to its force.

Emphasis was laid by Mr. Smith upo what he declared to be the only basi for a difference in deposits required applicants, and that is the amount o current that is considered as the basi average. This requirement, he point out, is purely economic and these de posits are returned to customers who es tablish satisfactory credit by promp remittances.

Following the telephone conversation Vice President Smith, under date of April 14, wrote a letter to The Age, setting forth and reiterating his declarations, and emphasizing again his assertion that the "company does not discriminate in collection of deposits, or in other matters, as between race, creed or color," and that any seeming discrimination will immediately be corrected.

Vice President's Letter.

Mr. Smith's letter is as follows:

Editor of The New York Age:

Electric Light Co. Head Disclaims Discrimination

(Continued from First Page)

"The undersigned took occasion to communicate with you by telephone as soon as his attention was brought to an editorial appearing in The New York Age on last Saturday, the 11th instant, under the caption 'Discrimination in Deposits'.

"Permit me to repeat the assurance given you in our evry pleasant conversation that this Company does not discriminate with respect to the collection of deposits, or in other matters, as between race, creed or color, and, if it should appear upon investigation that there has been any seeming discrimination, inattention or discourtesy in this respect in the case cited, the matter will be corrected immediately.

There are occasions without respect to race or color where variations in the amount of deposit required occur, but, as stated in your editorial, these deposits should be based entirely upon economic grounds. We do find it necessary in many cases to exact deposits, but the Company desires to follow a fair and liberal policy in this matter and deposits are automatically refunded to customers who have established their credit by reasonably prompt and satisfactory remittances.

"As pointed out in our telephone conversation, this Company has a very considerable patronage among the colored population in the upper Harlem section of the City of which it is duly appreciative, and the undersigned would be very glad to have brought to his personal attention any recurrence of the incident reported, or any other circumstances which would seem to indicate a lack of understanding on the part of our employees of the Company's policy toward its consumes of all classes.

"Very truly your,
(Signed) "Frank W. Smith
"Vice-President."

COMPLAINTS THAT NATHAN STRAUSS INC. STORE MANAGER INSULTED WOMAN PATRON BUT OFFICIALS DISCLAIM DISCRIMINATION

Following the receipt of several letters containing serious allegations as to the prejudiced attitude of managers of the Nathan Strauss Inc. store at 2381 Seevnth avenues, near corner of 139th street, towards colored patrons and the race in general, The Age took up the matter direct with officials of the Strauss corporation.

A telephone conversation was had with Mr. Newman, general manager of the main office, 619 Pacific street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Newman declared that any evidences of a prejudiced attitude exhibited at the store by any other of their stores was not indicative of the company's real attitude. He declared that the Seventh avenue branch store had been the source of a number of complaints, and that the company had earnestly and seriously tried to remedy these troubles on a fair and just basis.

The particular complaints referred to in the letters received comprised the charge that boxes of fish had been received at this branch store marked "For the n——s at 139th St. and 7th Ave."; that a colored woman customer had been insulted by one of the white employes, who attempted undue familiarities; and that when a colored man employed as butcher in the store came to the woman's defense, his discharge followed, the white man being transfrered to another store at 149th street and 3rd avenue.

Manager Newman's Statement

Following the telephone canversation, General Manager Newman of the Strauss corporation called at The Age office and conferred with Editor Moore on the matter, and reiterated his previous statement that his company did not countenance n any way shape or form any manifestation of prejudice based on color or race; he declared also that the colored man who had been discharged from the 7th avenue branch store had lost his position because of a general attitude of truculence and bravado, and that this man's bearing had kept the other employes in a constant state of fear and apprehension

After the conference in The Age office, Mr. Newman invited the editor to accompany him on a visit to several of the Strauss stores in Harlem and The Bronx, that a more intimate knowledge might be had of the conditions under which the store employes' work and of their general treatment of customers. In accordance with this request, Mr. Moore stopped in at a number of the stores and it is only fair to say that there were no evidences of alleged discriminatory practices as charged against the 7th avenue store manager. Many colored customers were seen in the various stores visited.

Denied Box Marking

Mr. Newman, speaking of the alleged objectionable marking of boxes of fish consigned to the 7th avenue store, declared positively it was impossible that any of the shipping clerks should have so marked the boxes, or that the drivers would have delivered them. He said the drivers would have been afraid to handle a box so marked, and that they would not have received such a box on their trucks.

The charges against the manager of the 7th avenue store, and with reference to the objectionable marking of the boxes of fish received at this store, were set forth definitely in letters written by S. E. Grain and R. E. Morgan, respectively, each letter setting forth practically the same allegations, giving the name and address of the woman who was alleged to have been insulted and of the colored employe who was discharged.

A representative of The Age accordingly called upon Mrs. Carter, thew oman referred to, at her place of business, a restaurant at 155 West 139th street, just a door or two from 7th avenue. Mrs. Carter declared that the charges were based on fact; that she had been a patron of the store in question, purchasing largely for the use of her restaurant; that on the occasion referred to, she was accosted by Morris Weiner, who was employed at that time as manager or cashier, or some other position of responsibility, and that he attempted undue and unwarranted familiarities.

Protected By Colored Man

Mrs. Carter states that she indignantly repelled the white man's advances and that he became angry and attempted to strike her. Then the colored butcher employed in the store, whom she referred o as "Lee," and whose address is given as 174 West 136th street, came to her assistance, she asserts, and defended her from the alleged attempted assault of Weiner. Mrs. Carter declares that other allegations of a similar nature have been made by other women against this same man, but none of them have been verified by this paper.

"Lee", was seen, and he confirmed the statement made by Mrs. Carter. He also testified that the charges concerning the manner in which boxes of fish received at the 7th avenue store had been marked were actual facts. He said further that this happened not once, but several times and that when the first one came marked that way, he had personally telephoned the main office, protesting against it and declaring that he would not work for the firm unless this practice was stopped.

"Lee' denied that he had expressed regret at having acted hastily, or that he would be willnig to return to the firm's employ, as had been remarked by one of the present employes of the 7th avenue store. On the contrary, said "Lee", he had upbraided another colored man who accepted employment in the store following "Lee's" discharge, as being nutrue to his race in being willing to work for a firm that would not protect its colored customers.

Will Employ Good Man

In alluding to these charges and the conditions which are alleged to have existed at this store, Mr. Newman said the company had not been able to find a man big enough or strong enough, in an executive or administrative capacity, to handle the problems arising in connection with he operation of this store. In fact, said he, the company's present employes were not willing to accept the managership of this store. One man who had been ordered to report at the 7th avenue store and take charge as manager, developed a stomach ache and went home instead.

It has been suggested that a solution of the problem might be found in the employment of a capable and efficient colored man. Most of the men sent to this store heretofore have been of Jewish extraction. Mr. Newman volunteered the suggestion that they were willing to do anything possible to meet the desires of the patrons of the 7th avenue store, and offered to employ as its manager any man of suitable ability and capacity who might be named by The Age.

He also agreed to put all colored men at this store if they can be found.

The letters from Messrs. Grain and Morgan will be found on another page of this issue.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JUNE 14 1925

WIBECAN WILL DROP PARKWAY BATH SUIT IF TERMS ARE MET

Asks Honorable Discharge for Son and End to Color Line at Beach.

George E. Wibecan, the colored Republican leader, said yesterday that if the Parkway Baths would cease to discriminate on account of color, and his son, arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct on complaint of the manager of the baths, should be honorably discharged, he would take no further action.

"My whole fight is one of principle," said Wibecan Sr. "My father fought to destroy Jim Crow conditions in this city, and I am doing likewise. Conditions at Coney Island are deplorable. In some of the better-known restaurants they not only fail to serve you, but ignore you. You may sit at a table and no one will pay any attention to you."

Mr. Wibecan's story is that his son and a group of friends asked for accommodation at the Parkway Baths at 4:30 p.m. Sunday, and were told it was too late to admit any one. When others were admitted, young Wibecan protested and there was an altercation.

Thomas Gough, manager of the baths, referred reporters to his attorney, Julian V. Carabba. The latter could not be reached.

SAYS THEATRE BARRED HIM.

Negro Has Ticket Taker Arrested for Alleged Exclusion at Loew's.

William Ostron, ticket taker of Loew's State Theater on Broadway near Forty-fifth Street, was arrested last night on the complaint of Abraham Walker, a negro, [illegible] Madison Avenue, on an alleged violation of the Civil Rights act. Ostron was bailed in $500 for appearance in court today.

Walker charged that when he tried to purchase a ticket for the theatre the young woman in the ticket booth said there were no more for sale; that the theatre was full. Walker said he then had a messenger boy purchase a ticket for him and when he presented it at the door, Ostron refused to admit him. He called Policeman Dubrehy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and had Ostron placed under arrest.

"Motion Overruled"

SOME absorbing events are taking place in the courts. In Ohio, the Supreme Court has just overruled a writ of certiorari involving the Woodlawn rural school case, regarding the segregation of Negro pupils in the lower grades. It is stated in the record that the writ was sought upon the ground of "general public interest," a ground which it is said the court refused to recognize. In the United States Supreme Court, the so-called Curtis case, involving a contract estopping colored people from purchasing certain restricted property, is pending for argument, upon appeal. In New York, several cases are pending involving the hard-headed refusal of two or three ignorant whites, who persist in ignoring the Levy bill, which provides penalties for discrimination against colored people in public places.

Appeals, that is to say, appeals from court to court, have done more to procure civil rights for colored people than any other step. In all the celebrated cases involving Negroes the all-important question has been to make the appeal upon the right grounds; for a court of record cannot consider matter de hors (outside) of the record; and a motion based upon untenable grounds is usually overruled. Contractural, constitutional and other questions of public interest are often appealable upon the same grounds; then, again, he who appeals from different elements of different phases of law growing out of the same base.

One of the first cases ever placed upon the docket of the Interstate Commerce Commission, regarding Jim Crow cars, never came to trial upon merits because of errors of form and procedure which estopped the further consideration of the case. In other courts, friendly judges have wept inwardly because some Negro litigant who had a good case came up on appeal in erroneous substance, form or grounds. The question of segregated schools in the State of Ohio, which has a civil rights law, is an all-important one. Its principles date back to the Berea College (Kentucky) case, long since passed upon by the U. S. Supreme Court; but upon entirely different grounds than those now existing in Ohio. It is to be hoped that appeal will be taken and the question of segregation in Ohio's school system wiped out forever. Likewise, the Curtis case in Washington, involving restricting covenants against Negroes, touches upon certain civil rights which are openly given to all American citizens, save the black man. It is then the ardent duty and pleasure of counsel to go the limit of the law, both past and present, in presenting these cases to the country's highest tribunals. That they will do so faithfully and with a deep sense of pride, upon the proper grounds, eliminating from possible advent the decision "motion overruled," is not only our hope, but our sincere belief.

Discrimination — 1925

New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO PASSES SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL

W

St. Louis Argus 3-27-25

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. March 25. The long pending school segregation measure was passed in the state legislature here last week as an amendment to Senate Bill No. 65. The new amendment provides that pupils of African descent and pupils of Caucasian descent be taught in separate rooms, providing the accomodations for each are the same. The Negro population of the state, backed by the N. A. A. C. P., fought hard to defeat the measure

Discrimination—1925. Ohio.

LEGISLATOR SCORES COLOR PREJUDICE AMONG CHRISTIANS

Asserts It Is Not Only Affecting International Affairs But Also The Status of Christianity Before World.

(By N. A. A. C. P.)

New York, N. Y., Feb. 25—Harry E. Davis, member of the Ohio legislature and of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on February 10th addressed the sociology department of Ohio State University, and urged the Negro's claims to recognition as a full participant in American life.

Mr. Davis asserted that the question of race relationship was affecting not only international affairs but also the status of Christianity before the world. Mr. said in part:

"Largely because of color prejudice the Christian misionary movement is at a standstill in India, China, Japan and Africa, the great 'pagan' resevoir for proselytes. Indeed, it appears that Africa is destined to become a great Mohammedan Empire. The darker races have reached a point where they will not kindly accept a gospel of love and brotherhood when the denial of their essential manhood by Christian people negatives the tenets which they are asked to accept."

O. FORCES J. C. SCHOOLS

COLUMBUS JUDGE RULES WHITES CAN SEGREGATE PUPILS—ONLY HAVE TO GIVE SIMILAR PROVISIONS—COLUMBUS HAS SEPARATE Y'S WHICH WERE FOLLOWED BY SEPARATE SCHOOLS—LET COLORED BOSTON STAND FIRM—FIGHT ATTEMPT OF RACE TRIMMERS TO AID SEGREGATION BY ASKING FOR BRANCH "Y"

Cincinnati, O., April 9, 1925.—Segregation of Caucasian and Negro pupils in Ohio public schools was upheld by the State Supreme court in a decision handed down Tuesday at Columbus. 4-18-25

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by William Phillips negro, against the Board of Education of the Woodlawn Rural School district Hamilton county, to compel the Board of Education to discontinue special classes for negro children, on the ground that the method of segregation constituted discrimination.

The original suit, was brought before Judge Robert LeBlond. Judge LeBlond held that there was no discrimination, provided that the same subjects were taught and teachers of the same ability employed.

Phillips carried the case to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals refused to review the case and it was carried to the Supreme court which also refused to review it.

This action of the Supreme court has the effect of approving the lower court's decision. The action of the Supreme Court is expected to be far-reaching, nsomuch as white and negro children attend hundreds of schools in the State.—Times-Star

"JIM CROWED" IN OHIO

The Cleveland Gazette mentions gross discrimination against Negroes at Luna Park that city. The account says that colored folks are mistreated in the dance hall, skating rink and swimming pool. The article asks for "action" from the Cleveland Branch N. A. A. C. P. The state has a Civil Rights Law.

THE "JIM CROW" SCHOOL FIGHT!

The Board Vainly Trying To Force The Acceptance of "Jim-Crow" Schools Using the "Afro" Teachers as a Club.

Dayton, O.—Permanent appointment of Afro-American teachers in the public schools here is being held up by the board of education, pending the settlement of the mandamus suit, recently brought against the board and Supt. Paul C. Stetson by Mr. Earl Reese, 327 Norwood Ave., **in an effort to force our people to accent "jim-crow" schools.** The suit, filed April 30 in the court of appeals, was to have been heard May 20 but was postponed, as usual. The suit was brought by Reese to compel the board to admit his two children to the classes in the large brick building at Garfield school. Heretofore this building has been reserved for white children and white teachers, while two frame buildings, **one dilapidated** and the other **a temporary structure,** are used for our children and teachers. Mr. Reese sought to have the principal of the Garfield school admit his children into the brick building and when refused he brought suit to compel the board to do so. 6-20-25

Trying To Force Acceptance.

The action of the board of education in holding up the appointments of the ten "Afro" teachers will mean a saving of more than $10,000, school officials say, should the court of appeals rule that segregation of our children is in violation of the law (which it clearly is) and order the board to admit the children of Reese, and others of the race. In this case, they state, there would be no need for our teachers. They would be appointed substitute teachers which would give them little or no employment. On the other hand, they say, if our teachers are appointed now and the board is ordered to admit our children the board will be forced to pay out $10,000 for services it will not be able to use inasmuch as our teachers **would not be used in the mixed classes.**

About **seventy** of our teachers are teaching mixed classes in Cleveland and there is no good reason why the same condition cannot exist here. However, we will **NOT** accept "jim crow" schools even to get "Afro" teachers in the schools at this time. They can be placed, **later on.** That will be our **next** fight—to get **JUSTICE** and our **full** rights.

SEGREGATION IN OHIO SCHOOLS DOOMED

Supreme Court Of State Hands Down Decision After Hard Battle

DAYTON, Ohio, July 17.—Holding that segregation of school children on account of color only is not within the discretion of the board of education, the court of appeals has overruled the board's demurrer to the writ of mandamus suit filed by Earl Reese, who is seeking to force the admittance of his son to regular classes at the Garfield school. In its decision, the court of appeals declared that while the "discretion of the board of education" was a broad one, it did not permit a segregation purely on the ground of race or color.

Backwardness Given as Cause

Officials of the board of education maintain that the segregation of classes is made on account of backwardness of some pupils. Paul C. Stetson, school superintendent, also declared that separate classes had been formed "to give employment to colored teachers."

Coming as it did right on the heels of a similar victory in Springfield, observers point out that the Dayton episode may serve as a good indication to the forces working for segregation that Ohio holds no promising field for their labors.

SEGREGATION BANNED IN DAYTON, O., SCHOOLS

DAYTON, Ohio, July 15.—A decision rendered by the Court of Appeals of the State of Ohio, reaches the right of the Board of Education of this city to segregate colored pupils. The case was brought up by Earl Reese, of the Garfield School District, who instituted a mandamus suit against the Board requiring them to show a good reason for segregating the colored pupils in the city schools. The superintendent of the Board alleged that separate classes had been formed in order to give employment to colored teachers. The Court of Appeals ruled that while the Board had the right to use discretion in the asignment of pupils, it could not resort to strict segregation.

Color Prejudice

A colored police officer went into a Cleveland restaurant for a cup of coffee. The manager informed him he could not be served because of his color. The colored policeman arrested the white restaurant owner, and took him to the station. Whereupon a white police lieutenant, by the name of Walsh turned the restaurant man loose and soundly berated the colored officer for the arrest. The colored policeman took the case to a higher authority, with the result that the restaurant man is now held on a charge of violating the Ohio civil rights law. Such is life in "free America."

Discrimination - 1925 W

Chio.

MANSFIELD NEWS
AUGUST 12, 1925

COLORED CITIZENS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSE SEGREGATION; SCHOOL BOARD GETS OPPOSING LETTERS

Charging that the action of the school board regarding the colored pupils "is pure and simple segregation," and declaring that "it is bitterly opposed by the citizens of Mansfield," the Good Citizenship League and also colored patrons of the Bowman street school, last night filed vigorous protests to the separation of the white and colored pupils, with the board of education.

The league in its protest says that the teaching of mixed classes by colored teachers has its approval, but not for the teaching of the colored children alone and adds "it will not uphold or stand for segregation in any form".

Two protests filed by more than 150 patrons of the Bowman street school charge that the measure—the separation of the white and colored pupils—"is to satisfy the whims of those who asked for the separation of the pupils." They declare they will not support the proposition.

No action was taken on the protests, only three members being present, the petitions being tabled until a later meeting of the board.

The protests grew out of the action of the board of education which two weeks ago engaged the services of two colored teachers to teach the 40 colored pupils in the Bowman street school, in two ungraded class rooms.

The first petition read by the clerk, Dr. J. H. Bristor came from the Good Citizenship League and signed by John H. Davis and Luther A. Gossett. The protest in part was a resolution adopted by the league and read as follows:

Pass Resolutioin

"Resolved that the employing of colored teachers to teach mixed classes in any of the public schools, as do the teachers of the other group, is in accord with the league, but the employing of colored teachers to teach colored pupils exclusively is bitterly opposed by the citizens of Mansfield.

"That the plan as recommended by the superintendent and approved by the board is pure and simple segregation. The League will not promote, uphold or stand for segregation in any form.

Two other petitions of protest, both worded similarly had one signed by 40 individuals and ten combined signatures of husband and wife, and the second containing 90 signatures, purporting to be patrons of the Bowman street school, voiced as vigorous a protest as the one from the Good Citizenship League.

The protest declared that the colored pupils were not the only ones retarded and emphatically maintained that they will not support the proposition and contend that the action of the board was meant to satisfy the whims of those who have asked for separation.

Owing to the absence of the chairman of the board, A. E. Piper and Member E. H. Cost, out of the city, only three members of the board, John F. Kramer, E. M. Olin and Charles Schaeffer were present and it was decided to let the protests lie on the table until there is a full attendance of the board. Mr. Schaeffer, vice chairman of the board presided.

SHAKER HTS. MUST ADMIT RACE PUPILS

The first serious effort to establish a jim crow public school in the Western Reserve was crushed Monday when Common Pleas Judge A. J. Pearson issued a writ of mandamus ordering the Shaker Heights Village board of education to accept the 20 Colored pupils from Beechwood Village who at the beginning of the school year were barred from attending schools of Shaker Heights Village. The children have returned to school. 10-31-25

A motion for a new trial by the Shaker Heights attorney, Ben B. Wickham, was denied by Judge Pearson, who ruled that the contract existing between the boards of education of Beachwood and Shaker Heights required the latter to admit all pupils sent from Beachwood to its classes. The Shaker Heights board stated that there was no question of color discrimination involved in the case, and contended that the contract had been violated by Beachwood and that they were no longer required to abide by it.

The children have been out of school since the beginning of scholastic year, having refused to attend the jim crow school which Shaker Heights sought to foist upon them.

The suit in which the court order was asked was brought through County Prosecutor Stanton at the request of the Beachwood board. Stanton's assistant, E. J. Thobaben, argued the case before Judge Pearson.

Beachwood has no schools of its own. Its contract with Shaker Heights provides that it must pay $3 a week tuition for elementary school children and $4 a week for high school children.

A JIM-CROW SCHOOL FOR BEECHWOOD?

Not content with seeking to harass and humiliate Colored residents of Shaker Heights, white villagers have made a new move. The village board of education aided and abetted obviously by prejudiced villagers has refused to carry on the contract arrangement hitherto in force to accept Colored pupils of Beechwood village in the Shaker Heights school, setting up instead a separate school in Beechwood for Colored children.

The contract entered into between the board of education of Shaker Heights Village and that of Beechwood guarantees that upon the payment of a stipulated sum the village schools shall receive the pupils of Beechwood and offer to them the same facilities offered village pupils. The breach of this contract is in itself substantial ground for legal action. 10-10-25

Perhaps no institution in America deserves the careful attention that the public school does. It is in the public school that the mind of young America is moulded. It is here, that the freest commingling of races exists. It is here, too, that members of one group get their first and perhaps lasting impressions of members of other groups. If race prejudice is allowed to creep into the public school, there is little hope that it can be thwarted at large.

This commingling of groups that makes for the preservation of American democracy can only be promoted in mixed schools. Jim crow schools make such associations impossible and definitely curb the spirit of democracy.

This, alone, is sufficient reason for fighting to the last ditch the proposed jim crow school which the Shaker Heights Village board is trying to foist upon Beechwood. But this is not all. In every community in which separate schools are maintained, the Negro schools are markedly inferior in equipment to those for white pupils. Even at their best in such cities as Washington, St. Louis and Louisville, the white schools maintain a comfortable lead over those for Colored pupils. Already a disreputable shack has been selected to house the proposed Beechwood school.

Throughout central and southern Ohio, Negroes have permitted the jim crow school, which has no legal support in this state, to creep in. And as elsewhere they are paying for it, and paying dearly. This is the first serious effort to establish seperate schools in the Western Reserve since the repeal of the infamous Black laws. Are the Negroes of northern Ohio going to submit supinely to this imposition? We think not.

AN OCCASION FOR THANKS

At this time when the forces of race prejudice seem to have marshalled all America against her sons and daughters of darker hue, a just word or deed originating from an unexpected source stands out in bold relief. Such an instance occurred last week when the 40 and 8, women's auxiliary to the American legion meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, refused to recognize the 8 and 40 another proposed auxiliary because a clause in the constitution of the 8 and 40 barred Negro women. This a simple thing; a thing that could never have happened in a land where men and women are measured on merit alone; a thing that should be impossible in this "land of the free and home of the brave." Yet we are thankful for this,—this ray of light that gleams through the shadows To Mrs. Oliphant and the sterling group of women who supported her in this fight against iniquitious discrimination, we wish to express our appreciation. It is such infrequent incidents as this that keep alive our waning faith in the ultimate justice of America

Humiliated Because of Color Society Leader Files $500 Suit

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 16.—Alleged humiliation at the instance of a clerk in the cafeteria of a large department store and racial discrimination has led to a $500 damage suit instituted by Mrs. Margarette Hawkins, wife of a prominent local business man, against the Tiedtke Brothers Department Store.

Mrs. Hawkins was refused service because of her color last sum[illegible].

COURT OF APPEALS TO DECIDE IN JIM CROW SCHOOL CASE

Appeal in the suit brought by County Prosector Edward C. Stanton to compel the Shaker Heights school board to accept 20 Colored children from Beachwood Village in the Shaker Heights schools and in which Common Pleas Judge A. J. Pearson granted a mandamus ordering the defendants to fulfill the contract, was heard Monday in appellate court.

The Shaker Heights board carried the case to court of appeals.

The children were barred from the Shaker Heights schools contrary to the agreement entered into by the school boards of the two villages. They were permitted to return to school October 27 only after court action. Since that time they have been attending regularly. White school children from Beachwood were not barred.

The decision of the court of appeals is expected soon.

Discrimination — 1925. Pennsylvania.

"Cash And Carry But Don't Tarry," Is Joyce's Policy For Negro Patrons Only

Cash and carry, but don't tarry, is the discriminating slogan of the Joyce Catering Company, according to the reported treatment of Mrs. William Butler of 6253 Broad St.

Mrs. Butler, who is well known in the Eastend, is of refined appearance and manner. She went to the Joyce store at Penn and Shady Avenues several days ago and purchased a quart of ice cream to take home. The cream was packed and given to her with the usual courtesy. But on the way out of the store, Mrs. Butler passed the soda fountain, and asked for a glass of water.

Refused Water

"No, no," said the clerk I can't serve you."

Mrs. Butler sought the manager. "The clerk is correct, madam," he is said to have remarked with all the dignity and "white supremacy" effrontry of a Klan Kleagle.

"We do not serve COLORED people in Joyces."

"But I just purchased ice cream here," she ventured.

"Well, that's different," he said.

So it's cash, carry but don't tarry at the Joyce store.

The company has quite a few COLORED customers who no doubt are unaware of the un-American principle of accepting the Negro's money but refusing to tolerate his presence or give the service and courtesy accorded white citizens.

'Member, now!

"Cash and Carry but don't Tarry at Joyce's."

Discrimination – 1925. Pennsylvania.

Big Department Store Flouts Objections of Colored Citizens to Insulting Billboards

Committee Appointed at Great Mass Meeting Sunday Reports That Heads Refuse To Remove Signs Caricaturing Negro Race Despite Strong Resolutions Presented Them

ASSUME ATTITUDE OF INDIFFERENCE TO COMMITTEE'S REPRESENTATIONS

That the Kaufmann and Baer department store at Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street, doesn't care a rap about what the hundred thousand colored citizens of the Pittsburgh district think about the insulting burlesque and caricature of the race that the management has caused to be painted upon scores of big sign boards, placed at various vantage points along every thoroughfare leading into the City of Pittsburgh, and in the City itself, and that they are equally unconcerned about, and independent of the patronage of colored people, which from the beginning of their business they have enjoyed to a measurable degree, was plainly indicated in their manner and spoken word Monday, when called upon by a committee appointed Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting in John Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church attended by thousands of colored citizens representing practically every church, political and civic organization in Pittsburgh, called together by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sunday was a day of unusual seriousness and determination for our group. They had been insulted, grievously so, by a big department store, to whose bigness and merchandizing success they had contributed in proportion to their numbers, and financial strength, as a great meed as any other class of patrons. They had been slapped in the face, hurt, and they were at the big mass meeting Sunday to give tone, and if necessary, translate into action their every word. From the moment Attorney Homer S. Brown, announced the purpose of the meeting, until the close all speakers agreed that the signs are despicable and an insult to the Negro race.

Attorney W. M. Randolph, Assistant City Solicitor, the first speaker, declared that ridicule of the people or the attempt to make a group appear ridiculous can only lead to the creation of unwholesome sentiment. Mrs. J. Welford Holmes described the signs as a caricature of no artistic merit, and that a business should resort to admittedly unnecessary means to attract attention at the expense of a race's humiliation, was difficult to understand. Rev. J. C. Austin, began his remarks by asking all who held membership in the Sons of Southern Soil to stand. Hundreds of men stood up. He thereupon pledged the unstinted support of this organization to the purposes of the N. A. A. C. P., in issuing a call for the mass meeting.

BIG DEPARTMENT STORE FLOUTS OBJECTIONS OF COLORED PEOPLE

Continued from Page 1

Rev. Austin suggested that all organizations among our group in Allegheny County get behind the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and assisted them to fight with every means at their command this latest form of insult to the race. He suggested huge placards with the words "Why Negroes Do Not Patronize Kaufmann and Baer." Mr. D. R. Lewis suggested a set of resolutions be adopted by the meeting condemning such practices. Rev. Turpeau's suggestion that Negroes should keep away from Kaufmann and Baer's was greeted with tumultuous applause.

A motion was adopted creating a committee on resolutions, and the chairman instructed to make appointments to it. In the meantime Mr. Earl Sams gained the floor and related the action of the American Woodmen who had adopted resolutions in full accord with the mass meeting and backing up the purposes of the N. A. A. C. P. The Committee immediately retired and brought in resolutions strongly denouncing the Kaufmann and Baer signs, which were unanimously adopted after minor changes had been made. A committee commissioned to further carry out the purposes of the meeting by presentation of the resolution to the Kaufman and Baer Company, was appointed as follows: Rev. J. C. Austin and Rev. Askew, representing the ministerial groups; Attorney Jones and Alderman Logan, for the legal and political groups; Mrs. G. G. Turley and Mrs. William Fox for the Women's groups; Mr. C. C. Griffith for Crispus Attucks Post of the American Legion; Mr. W. G. Nunn, for the Negro Press; Rev. J. C. Austin for the Sons of Southern Soil; Revs. Turpeau and Madison for the two branches of M. E. Church; Mr. John T. Writt and Mr. Sams, representing the business and fraternal groups.

The following is a copy of the resolutions presented to the Kaufmann and Baer people.

WHEREAS, the Kaufmann and Bear Company of Pittsburgh has seen fit to display on numerous painted signs advertising their eleventh anniversary a caricature, entitled "Now Comes the Eleventh," and

WHEREAS the sign tends to hold up to ridicule and contempt the colored people of this vicinity as a race of crap shooters; and,

WHEREAS it is the sense of this meeting that the exhibition of these signs constitutes a grave and serious reflection upon our group,

THEREFORE, be it resolved, (1) that we, the colored citizens of pittsburgh, and Allegheny County, in mass meeting, assembled, do hereby voice and register our earnest protests to the present exhibition and the future display of this or similar signs, or any form of advertising tending to ridicule the race; (2) and be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the proper authorities of the Kaufmann and Baer Company by a committee from this meeting; and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Colored and white press of this city, and to all religious and fraternal organizations of our group in this city and county to do so.

Respectfully submitted by the above mentioned committee

Committees Report

Returning from the Kaufmann and Baer store the committee made the following report:

To the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. C. P.—

Your committee, appointed to present to the authorities of the Kaufmann and Baer Company, the resolutions of the Mass Meeting held at John Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church, May 3, 1925 beg leave to submit the following report:

(1) Your committee met at the office of the Superintendent of the Kaufmann and Baer Company, Mr Karl Kaufmann at four o'clock, p.m. Monday, May 4, 1925, and were received by him; (2) That the resolutions were read to Mr. Kaufmann and a copy thereof presented to him: (3) That Mr. Kaufmann replied that fortunately the objectionabl portion of the signs were being removed, because the plan of sign advertising of the eleventh anniversary was three-fold namely, (1) that the picture without the name of the company was to be exhibited; (2) the picture with the name and finally, (3) the name without the picture.

(4) The committee then requested Mr. Kaufmann refused to do. statement embracing an apology for the grievance done, and a statement of the policy of the company, which Mr. Kaufman refused to do.

(5) It is the opinion of the members of your committee that if removal of the caricature from the signs takes place, as stated by Mr. Kaufmann, it will not be because of any protest raised by the colored citizens of Pittsburgh, but because it was the original plan of the company.

Four White Men Sit on Colored Man In Theatre

Try to Remove Man and Son to "Jim Crow" Section of Philadelphia Theatre in Spite of His Having Purchased Better Seats.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21.—(A. N. P.)—Thomas Pendleton, employed as chauffeur by Mr. B. B. Goodwin, of the Touraine Apartments, accompanied by his young son, Sol W., to the Earle Theatre, where tickets were purchased to witness a performance of Buster Keaton in "Seven Chances," Young Pendleton knowing the policy of the house, purchased tickets for the first balcony, but was told by the attendants to go above. He was directed to seats in what is generally termed 'the peanut gallery.' Here the little boy claimed he could not see, and asked to be carried back to the seats for which his tickets were purchased. Where they had been directed is seldom used, and on this occasion there were only one or two other persons, colored.

Pendleton was asked to get up, and refused to do so, as his tickets called for those seats. Whereupon he was set upon by four men, who could not make him move, although they handled him quite roughly. Finally they went outside and got a crossing policeman, who, without any warrant, arrested Pendleton for disturbing the peace. Meanwhile, the little boy had become frightened and had crossed the street where his father maintains an office. Pendleton was carried to the 15th and Vine street police station, where the presiding authority, Judge Fitzgerald strongly reprimanded those responsible for the arrest and dismissed the case. Pendleton resides at the Y. M. C. A., and gained some prominence about three years ago when his automobile was commandeered by police in an effort to capture bandits, which they did at Olney after a bandit had fired a shot through the windshield, which shot barely missed Pendleton.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

KAUFMANN and BAER department store is on the eve of its eleventh anniversary. To herald these glad tidings the store attempted to use what is considered, evidently, to be the greatest advertising medium for business. Kaufman and Baer has ordered huge sign boards painted to caricature the Negro race A painting of two life-size Negroes on bended knees, are seen arguing over a dice game. "Seven come Eleven," is the title assigned. This infamous caricature is to be found on every artery of the highway leading into the city, when it is observed by the mighty throng who wend their way daily into the city.

At the expense of sixty thousand thrifty and intelligent Negroes who are resident in Allegheny County, this store has sought to gain the favor of the white store shoppers. With them, the advertisement is a cold business proposition, to be determined in dollars and cents. With self respecting Negroes of Pittsburgh and adjacent borough it means a direct insult to their pride of race, and the things for which the race stands. Completing eleven years of successful business, the big store is financially fixed and is not catering for Negro business. The sign board will be a constant reminder of this fact. Self respecting Negroes should not only be able to read signs but should believe in them. If after eleven years of business in Pittsburgh the colored people are to be made an object of ridicule by the very master they have sought to serve so well, it would be better for them if they would seek new channels in which to spend their hard earned money.

However much we may rebuke Kaufmann & Baer, the fact remains that Negroes living in Pittsburgh must come in for their share of the disgrace caused by this uncanny misrepresentation. Daily the colored citizens of Pittsburgh are openly insulted in some manner. They are suffering from a severe case of supine indifference. We must get together, we must support the enterprises of the race. It is now one of those self-evident truths that all some white men want is the Negro's money, or its equivalent. Like the Emperor Constantine, who read the sign in the sky, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," and went forth to conquer, let the Pittsburgh Negro interpret correctly the "K & B" sign and go forth to profit thereby.

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED IN EARLE THEATRE

(A. N. P.)

Philadelphia, Pa. May 23—Thomas Pendleton, employed as chauffeur by Mr. B. B. Goodwin, of the Tourraine Apartments, accompanied his young son, Sol. W., to the Earle theatre, where tickets were purchased to witness a performance of Buster Keaton in "Seven Chances." Young Pendleton, the policy of the house, purchased tickets for seats in the first balcony, but was told by the attendant to go above. He was directed to seats in what is generally termed "the peanut gallery." Here the little boy claimed he could not see, and asked to be carried back to the seats for which his tickets were purchased. Where they had been directed is seldom used, and on this occasion there were only one or two other persons, Colored.

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KIDDIES SEGREGATED AT SWIMMING POOLS

Innocent Young Picnickers First to Feel Sting of Discrimination at Parks---Urban League Urges Responsible Persons to Rectify Wrong

PARENTS VOICE COMPLAINT AT UN-AMERICAN PRACTICE

Politely holding the matter of discrimination up to the "powers that be," the local branch of the Urban League has taken the initiative in seeking to lower the color barrier at the Kennywood Park Swimming Pool.

Rumors have been current, since the advent of the picnic season, that colored boys and girls were not permitted to enter the giant pool at Kennywood Park. Some are to the effect that week day permission is granted but dark bodies must not be cleansed or refreshed on Sunday. Eye-witnesses claim that those in charge are insulting when informing a brown youngster of his disbarment. While others say that they put it in the blunt Yankee style: "Nothin' doin'."

The manner of transmitting the information carries little bearing and yet a snarl or curt reply would naturally add insult to injury. The fact that our democratic school system and "commercial" park management would invite, sanction or tolerate any action which taints of Southern standards, is sufficient cause for complaint from the most humble citizen.

Children of tender years, innocent of the cause for division among certain races, return home from Kennywood Park Picnics, and pitifully inquire from mother or dad: "Why couldn't we go swimming?" And neither parent could explain.

But there is a right way and a wrong way to proceed with an adjustment of this nature. It is an easy matter to convey the impression that a fist fight is in order. And this impression would be construed as a dare to continue discriminating or a command to stop it—Now.

The Urban League has considered these pitfalls, and constructed a letter designed to encourage the responsible persons to reconsider.

The letter follows.

"June 18, 1925

Dear Sir:

Several times this year our attention has been called to a policy of Kennywood Park Management of not permitting colored children, in connection with the school picnics, to enter the swimming pool. Not, however, until the picnic on June 9, of McKelvey, Somers, Watt, and Penn schools did this criticism by Negro parents become formidable.

The Urban League has followed a policy of calling the attention of parties interested to instances such as this which tend to embitter rather than harmonize race relations. We are aware that the Board of Education wisely does not permit any segregation on a basis of creed or color, to embarrass or humiliate its children in formal education. Could the Board not see to it that the management of such picnics strictly observe that same policy?

We hope that a word from the Board of Education to the management of Kennywood and the Boards of Trade which aid in these picnics, will abolish this discriminatory practice.

Yours very truly,

JOHN T. CLARK

Executive Sec

Discrimination-1925 Pennsylvania.

Mayor Kendrick Will Not Try To Segregate Negro Activities At The Sesqui

Pittsburgh Courier 8-22-25 Pittsburgh Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 20.—The following correspondence between the local branch, N. A. A. C. P. and the Honorable W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, will show that hopes of a "faithful few" for a "Colored Sesqui" are entirely unfounded and that Negro citizens will be treated as will all other classes of citizens in the matter of privileges and responsibilities. The letters:

Philadelphia Branch
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
1605 Catherine Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
August 8, 1925.

Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick.
The Mayor
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Sir:

We have read with interest of your appointment of Mr. John C. Asbury and Rev. Charles A. Tindley as chairman and vice chairman respectively of a committee to represent the colored people in the Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

When the original committee was appointed two colored men were named. The were to represent all Philadelphia and not any particular group. We feel that that is as it should be.

Messrs. Asbury and Tindley are well known citizens of Philadelphia and would be a credit to any group and we sincerely hope that when you made these appointments you did not have in mind a segregated committee for a segregated people in a segregated building.

We think that our great city should celebrate this great anniversary as Philadelphians and as American citizens and not as white Philadelphians and colored Philadelphians.

In our opinion the General Sesqui-Centennial Committee should have representatives of every racial group in our city if their numbers and standing in the community merit such representation.

We feel that we speak for the best citizens of Philadelphia when we say that it is our earnest wish in all matters connected with the Sesqui-Centennial nothing that savors of segregation will be considered.

Yours very truly,
Philadelphia Branch,
N. A. A. C. P.,
(Signed):
JULIAN ST. GEORGE WHITE,
Secretary,
ISADORE MARTIN,
President.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
Office of the Mayor.
August 10th, 1925.

Mr. Julian St. George White,
2103 Fitzwater Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
My dear Mr. White:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 8th, in regard to the appointment of Mr. John C. Asbury and Rev. Charles A. Tindley as Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively, to act on a Committee to represent the colored people in the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

Please be assured that this appointment gives me very great pleasure, and I have no thoughts of segregation in connection with the part our colored citizens will take in the participation of this great international exposition.

As Mayor of Philadelphia, it is my duty to serve with justice and equity, and as the citizen, I number many devoted friends who have long had my confidence and esteem, among the colored people of Philadelphia.

Be assured of my friendship as well as my pleasure in being associated with you.

Very truly yours,
(Signed):
W. FREELAND KENDRICK,
Mayor.

"NO SEGREGATION"

IN 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OBSERVANCE AT PHILA. SAYS MAYOR

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The Mayor's Letter
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(Signed):
W. Freeland Kendrick,
Mayor.

Segregation in Philadelphia

Philadelphia. — Opening of the first all colored school at 19th and Wharton streets and the transfer of many children from mixed schools in their neighborhood.

Opposed to segregation, parents are organizing and have asked the N. A. A. C. P. to handle the legal end.

FACTIONS GET READY TO FIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24—With N. A. A. C. P. attorneys and both local and headquarters officials studying the case, parents insisting that they are ready to fight it out if it takes the entire school term, organizations passing resolutions and appointing committees to co-operate, public school officials standing firm in their order refusing admission to colored children in the Jeremiah Nichols, George W. Childs and David Landreth schools, it appears that staid, sleepy, apathetic old Philadelphia will be forced to fight to save herself from the state of "Jim Crow" schools. With their return from New York after consulting the National office staff and legal committee, local N. A. A. C. P. officials assumed responsibility for the legal defense.

Pittsburgh Courier 9-26-25

While various rumors as well as orders from authorities have seemingly confused the issue in the resistance of parents in the southern section of the city to the unfair refusal of admission of colored children to the public schools in their districts, city-wide interest on the part of the 200,000 colored citizens indicates that the fight just begun must not end until the separate school question is settled in Philadelphia. The parents of children involved requested the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to assume the leadership in the fight aaginst this last effort of the public school authorities to deny the children of Negro taxpayers the same privileges as are given all other children. The Philadelphia branch of the association, always an opponent of separate schools and with a record of four years' constant effort to secure the co-operation of the Board of Public Education in removing the inequalities that exist in the already established illegal segregated schools, responded by bringing to the scene Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches from the New York office, and he outlined the best methods for conducting the fight based upon the experience gained in similar fights in Ohio and Michigan.

Oscar Gerson, superintendent of the second public school district, where it seems that the school authorities intend to make their first effort to establish a complete system of "Jim Crow" schools, remains adamant in his refusal to permit the colored children in his district to attend the schools they are entitled to attend. His attitude is endorsed by Dr. Edwin C. Broome, the superintendent of the system, who told the Parents' Committee that they were wasting their time, if they begin a fight for the right to have their children given the same privileges as are given the white pupils in the system. The David Landreth school, located at 23rd and Federal, continues to operate with only partly filled class rooms, while the Walter George Smith school at 19th and Wharton, the tenth separate school in the city and the sixth such school established in the second district, is crowding 65 pupils in class rooms built for 40. The injustice of the situation was so manifest that all colored children on 21st and the 2100 blocks of adjacent cross streets were permitted to enter the Landreth school last Thursday morning, although they had been denied admission all of the previous week. Parents of children in other streets were told that if they would allow their children to be entered in the first grade, they would be admitted, this last proposition notwithstanding the fact that some of the children are in the 3rd grade. The Mutual Association of Postal Employees, the Citizens' Republican club, the Hotel Brotherhood and the South Philadelphia Uplift association are organizations leading in pledging their co-operation. The Women's Protective League of the third division of the 36th ward gave the first $25 for the cause.

Discrimination—1925. Pennsylvania.

Mix Faculties In Public Schools. Savs Teacher

5000 Supporters Sought to War On "Jim Crow" Schools.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25.—With 5,000 members as its slogan for the year, the Philadelphia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that there will be no letup in its membership campaign for the present. A large number of volunteer workers are calling on prospective members, as one of the means of building up the membership of the local unit, but the main feature of this continuous campaign will be meetings held in various sections of the city. Last Sunday evening the Rev. William Lloyd Imes and the congregation of the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church divided their evening service with the Branch and Miss Rhoda E. Tilton a teacher in the city schools, who is chairman of the membership committee of the Philadelphia Branch, spoke on the work the association is doing in adjusting vexing problems of the public school system. Her experiences as pupil and teacher under three phases of the local schools afforded her viewpoint an authority that challenged the interest of her hearers. Miss Tilton while pleading for greater punctuality and regularity on the part of pupils of our group attending the schools, also stressed the need of mixed faculties in the system as the great ounce of prevention for acknowledged evils that must follow in the trail of separate schools. Julian St. George White, the local secretary, pointed out the power and influence a large membership would give the organization in its fight for a square deal for our teachers and pupils in the public schools.

Memberships and pledges were received from Mrs. Effie Oxford, Mrs. S. T. Davis, S. T. Beavers, John T. Cooper, G. J. Evans, Mrs. E. L. Waters and Mrs. H. E. Stockton. Copies of the recent address of Daniel A. Brooks, principal of the Reynolds-Gratz school, "Some Steps We Should Take in Education." were distributed.

Discrimination – 1925. Tennessee.

COPS DENY KICKING NEGRO

Chief Investigates Story of Alleged Mistreatment.

Investigation of a story that two policemen had mistreated a negro prisoner by administering a brutal kicking was made last night by J. E. Burney, chief of police. An afternoon newspaper had printed a story that Herbert Jones, 18, was near death at General Hospital as the result of the beating.

Lawrence P. Haynes and Walter G. Smith, patrolmen, who arrested Jones last March 11 on a charge of purse snatching, denied that they had kicked or struck the negro. Attaches at police headquarters said the story was the first they had heard of the negro having been mistreated.

Hospital attendants denied that the negro was in a critical condition. "He is suffering from hernia," they said. Blows or kicks about the abdomen would have aggravated the complaint, it was added. "We have only the negro's story for that," they said.

Ambulancing.

This ambulance business shows a bad condition. We did not know that the undertaking firms made a distinction as to hauling black and whites in their ambulances.

In a horrible emergency this should not be the rule. A sick or a dying negro is just as sick as a white man and is dying like a white man. He goes to heaven or hell just like a white man.

The condition we speak of was not so in the old days.

The undertakers say that in the particular case the negro was beyond hope of recovery. That does not alter the case.

Tom Lee did not grab negroes first.

Several years ago there was a terrible wreck at Binghamton. A freight train ran into a street car and many were killed and wounded. Some of the white undertakers were so busy grabbing the dead that they left the wounded. A negro undertaker came along and he loaded a number of the white wounded into his ambulance and took them to the hospital. The white undertakers had already beaten it to town with their cargoes of dead.

There is money in the dead, for the undertaker. There is little money in the injured.

The city administration might look into this matter and come to an understanding with the undertakers. Then if the city cannot come to a definite understanding it might attach a crew of ambulances to the General Hospital and do the ambulancing itself.

One undertaker said that if it was known that he hauled wounded negroes in his ambulance that white people would boycott him. We do not think any white man, especially if the blood of the old south is in him, would boycott any undertaker for hauling a negro injured in line of duty in an ambulance.

Discrimination—1925. Texas.

RACE PREJUDICE AT TAX OFFICE!

Just why colored citizens are annually picked out and selected for gross and malicious maltreatment and humiliation at the office of the tax collector of Harris County, is something that The Informer and the colored citizenry of Houston and Harris County have never been able to understand or fathom to this good hour.

When there is not one form of discrimination or segregation, you can rest assured that the department heads and attaches will invent some species of class legislation and race hatred and prejudice. Houston Informer

Last year there was a special line or booth for colored women to pay their state highway license tax, and this year all clerks and attaches are refusing to give colored women titles, such as 'Mrs." or "Miss," when paying their poll tax. 1-31-25

Observing that the clerks in the county tax collector's office at the court house were refusing to insert "Mrs." or "Miss" before the name of colored women who were qualifying as citizens, even when their husbands were paying their poll tax along with the annual state and county taxes, the editor of The Informer sought the poll tax booth at the Houston Post-Dispatch and made application for a poll tax receipt for his wife. Houston, Texas.

When he gave the clerk his wife's name, she demanded to know his wife's first name, but the editor would only give his wife's initials. This clerk then wrote it (or began to write it) without the "Mrs." and when we reminded her that the party was a 'Mrs." she hotly replied, **"We have instructions to not put 'Mrs.' before any colored woman's name."**

Of course, we had already paid one poll tax for our spouse, so we politely told this clerk that we did not care for the poll tax receipt.

Can you beat it? Specific instructions to all clerks and attaches of the Harris County tax collector's office--an office of, for and by all the people (at least, supposedly)—to insult and humiliate all colored tax payers who ask that their wives, mothers, sisters and other female relatives' names be enrolled on the tax roll and receipt issued in the name that society is supposed to accord all women.

There are so many idiots in the South who think that to call a colored woman "Miss" or "Mrs.", or a colored man "Mr." is a special type or species of "social equality," and that such titles are copyrighted and to be worn only by women of other races; and all such ignoramuses are not identified with other racial groups, either!

For there are countless numbers of our people—women at that—who will always refer to themselves as "Sallie White," instead of Mrs. Sallie White; and colored men generally refer to their wives as "Sallie White," etc.

We do not accord enough recognition and respect to our own women in this respect, and thus we encourage and embolden those of other races who want to insult, humiliate and show disrespect to both the womanhood and manhood of our race.

But why should any public official, clerk or attache object to merely writing "Mrs." or "Miss" before a citizen's name, merely on the grounds of the color or parentage of the individual who is thus trying to perform her part as a loyal and patriotic citizen of the community and state?

Under some former administrations we would not have been surprised at such actions, yet this is the first instance, to The Informer's knowledge, where an attache stated that specific instructions had been given them to insult and embarrass the colored citizens by such a pernicious and prejudicial policy.

We wonder when will the South, particularly its public officials, learn how to treat all the citizens with the same civic consideration and accord to all people the same rights, privileges and warranties?

Talking about race prejudice running riot, rampant and amuck, if this latest edict and action of the Harris County tax collector is not a typical example of such, then we have completely missed our guess.

Of course, there is nothing that we can do in this matter for this year, since the time limit has about expired for the payment of the poll tax; but next year we can do something about it and we shall be less than men and recreant to our domestic, racial and social duty and obligations if we fail or refuse to DO something about this gross, unwarranted, gratuitous and flagrant insult, humiliation and embarrassment and the most damnable and diabolical species of racial prejudice, class distinctions and group discrimination extant!

JIM CROW AND THE AUTOMOBILE

It is reported that on a certain train in Texas a few days ago, as usual the conductor was seated in the "Jim Crow" coach, where he had taken charge if "his" seat from which he usually bars all Negro passengers without regard to the crowded condition of the half coach that the law allows them. Another "gentleman" of Nordic extraction was conversing with him and they were remarking upon the fact that less Negroes were riding the train than former time. The conductor had just remarked upon the scarcity of Negro travel. The other spoke of good roads and they both looked out on the highway which ran parallel to the tracks and saw several automobile loads of Negroes on their way to a convention to which it was expected that his railroad would have carried them. Said the conductor" that is the way that they are showing their dislike to the "Jim Crow car law." The other agreed with him. Dallas Express 2-28-25 Dallas, Texas.

Of course one such conversation will not necessarily result in any modification of this obnoxious statute, but if it can happen that on all of the railroads of the south, the travel can be lessened by the automobile, soon it will happen that attention will be paid to the reason for it and action will result. That nothing has been done before in regard to this most abominable condition is due to the fact that Negroes themselves have not been willing to go to the pains necessary to gather the facts about their own travel in the states in which they live, place them before the leading officials of the competing railroads and boycott those which made least accomodation for them and patronize those which made most for them.

Economic pressure will bring results in almost any condition which maintains in America, thanks to the average American love of the almighty dollar. The above mentioned incident proves that the comparatively few Negroes who are able to own cars have attracted the notice of one conductor by their use of them in preference to the trains. It can happen that this same thing can be done in other ways. It is well worth the careful study of the leaders of Negro movements all over the south.

Discrimination - 1925. Virginia.

VIRGINIA BARS WHITE-COLORED SCHOOL PUPILS

Six Blue-Eyed Richmond Families Get Hearing Before School Board

WITNESSES TESTIFY ANCESTOR WAS BLACK

"No, She Was An 'Indian'," Whites Claim, And Employ Lawyers

Richmond, Va.—Over the protest of parents and counsel blue-eyed children of six Richmond families have been excluded from the Robert Fulton public school, white, here on the ground that they have a touch of colored blood.

Superintendent Albert H. Hill, white, made the following statement before the Board meeting last week:

"Last winter some [illegible] people complained to me that certain children were not eligible. I called on Dr. Plecker of the State Board of Vital Statistics to look up the family records in several cases. In each case re reported that the children had as an ancestor, a woman reported to the bureau as 'colored.' Unsatisfied with the records, believed they are colored and so reported to the Board."

Dr. Plecker exhibited a chart showing that the families in question descended several generations ago from a colored woman, probably with Indian blood.

A number of whites testifying for the children and their parents declared they knew the ancestor referred to and that they believed her to be a full blooded Indian woman.

Refuting this testimony, Leonard T. Binns, white said there was only one alleged Indian in that part of the country and "we never heard of Indians until the jim crow law was passed."

The School Board session lasted until nearly midnight adjourning to meet at a later date.

"What Equality Is This?"

By Jesse O. Thomas.

Associated Negro Press.

There is an organization in Virginia, composed of white people known as the Anglo-Saxon Club. This club has undertaken thru legislative means and otherwise, the arduous task of protecting "the purity of the Anglo-Saxon race and perpetuating its southern traditions," whatever that means. We hear a good deal about the "Negro getting into somebody's else place." The Negro moves into the section of a city hitherto unoccupied by Negroes, pandemonium breaks out. He is reminded that he should stay among his own folks.

About a year ago a distinguished artist appeared in the Ogden Hall at Hampton. The people of the community, of all races wanted to witness this appearance. As many as could be accommodated were sold tickets and given seats. There was no effort made at segregation; the student-body or teachers, the Negro public or white public. This fact so incensed certain exponents of this Anglo-Saxon Protective League that all forms of agitation and criticism concerning the President and adminstration followed. A few weeks ago the Glee Club of the University of North Carolina appeared in the same auditorium. When the knowledge of the proposed appearance of the Glee Club reached this Protective Association, a storm of protest arose. Every conceivable effort was made to prevent the Glee Club from keeping its engagement. After failing to persuade the president of the university to cancel the engagement, a call was made upon the governor of the State of Virginia to prohibit the Glee Club from singing at Hampton. The governor did not intervene. The representative of this North Carolina university appeared to good advantage. The concert was greatly enjoyed by all.

A bill is now to be introduced in the Virginia Assembly, fostered by the above named society, according to resolutions adopted by the Hampton chapter of this association on the 27th of November:

"Be it resolved by three hundred citizens of Elizabeth County, Virginia, in mass meeting assembled, that we protest against the doctrines and teachings of social equality, with its resultant tendency toward racial amalgamation and the indiscriminate seating of whites and blacks in public assemblages, as fostered, fashioned and founded at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

"And be it further resolved that we record ourselves as requesting our representatives in the legislature of Virginia, Capt. George Alvin Massenburg, to introduce a bill in the next session of the general assembly of Virginia, prohibiting the mixing of audiences at public assemblages."

The State of Virginia has established ample precedent for Hampton Institute in maintaing a white principal and administrative board. The colored public schools of Richmond and Lynchburg have white principals. Many state institutions, including the school for the colored deaf and blind, the tubercular sanitorium, the hospital for the insane have white heads, instructors, administrative officers, etc. The chief agitators at the meeting held in Hampton on the 27th admitted, and even boasted that they had never been to Hampton Institute. They had never studied conditions there at close range and did not know the authorities there personally; still they were willing to go on record as asking the general assembly to pass a law to correct a condition which does not exist.

This Anglo-Saxon Club is insisting on being given the privilege of going to Hampton, a Negro educational institution and compelling the administration to provide them seats where they want them and under whatever circumstances that they may wish to secure them. If they do not want to accept the consideration accorded them by Dr. Gregg and the Hampton people, it would seem logical and easier to remain away. Is the Ogden Auditorium at Hampton "the Negroes' place or the Anglo-Saxon Club's place?" **What kind of equality is this?**

The physique and physiognomy, as well as its complexion, resembles the K. K. K. If it continues to function, what will be left for the invisible empire to do among and for the F. F. V.'s?

Discrimination - 1925.

West Virginia.

SHOCKED WHEN THEY FIND PRIZE WINNER COLORED

Try To Prevent Girl From Sailing. Won Scholarship To Paris School Of Music

KEYSTONE, W. Va., July 1.—When a party of whites discovered that the winner of the recently awarded scholarship to the Fontainbleau School of Music in Paris was a colored girl, Miss Maud Wanzer of Charleston, W. Va., on going to the docks to see her off last week, they were astounded and threatened every means of preventing the trip, but Miss Wanza sailed. The girl was accused of false pretense by the whites, who told her they would cable the French school not to admit her. Before sailing Miss Wanza referred the case to the N. A. A. C. P.

Miss Wanza is a former pupil of Walter Damrosch conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra.